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## PALMER RULING IS DENOUNCED BY EXPERT CHEMIST

### Door Is Opened, Says Dr. H. W. Wiley, for Brewers, Doctors and Drug Stores to Make Millions at Public Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Addressing the National Press Club of Washington last night, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert and widely known chemist, vigorously attacked the recent Palmer ruling which precludes the Bureau of Internal Revenue or the Prohibition Commissioner from putting any limit on the number of brewers who may manufacture beer of ordinary alcoholic content to be dispensed to the public under medical prescriptions.

Dr. Wiley opposed the ruling of the former Attorney-General, declaring that it would "mean a great time" for the brewers, the drug stores and the medical profession, who stand to make hundreds of millions of dollars out of the special despensation made by A. Mitchell Palmer. For the rest of the public outside these three categories, Dr. Wiley could only forecast social retrogression.

Dr. Wiley declared that the belief that alcohol, whether contained in beer, whisky or vinous liquors, had elements of a beneficial character, or qualities that have a therepeutic advantage, "is one of the illusions which appear to survive the tests of experience and all competent investigation."

#### Boon to Brewers and Doctors

"This decision," said Dr. Wiley, "is most surprising. One thing is certain about it, and that is the advantage which it brings to certain interests. It is a great decision for the brewers, to whom it promises a new lease of activity; it is a great decision for the drug stores that have become the saloons of the United States, and it is most advantageous to the doctors, who stand to profit to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars a year out of it.

"The doctors cannot use the same prescription twice. They may charge $3 every time that they are given the opportunity to prescribe. Millions of people will want beer, and there will be an outlay millions of dollars for the prescriptions.

[illegible] is simply preposterous. It is one of the illusions that seem to survive all the tests of competent investigators. There is no single investigation by any competent person that will support the contention that beer, or alcohol in any form for that matter, has food value or elements that are helpful."

#### Reversal Is Forecast

Dr. Wiley said the decision was so important that he expected immediate steps to be taken by the new Administration to reverse it. To let it stand, he indicated, would simply stultify the efforts at law enforcement under the prohibition amendment and enforcement code.

"I am of the opinion that there will be a great deal of hesitation on the part of the new Administration before they finally decided to let this ruling stand," Dr. Wiley concluded.

In speaking of the decision of the Attorney-General, Dr. Wiley clearly indicated that it was the most retrogressive move made in connection with enforcement of the dry laws since the enactment of the prohibition act. He could not conceive, he said, that the dry forces of the country would let it pass without challenge. He regards it as a step toward the revival of the liquor industry in the United States.

The expectation here is that Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, will ask to review the decision within the next few days. Most of the officials now in the Bureau of Internal Revenue are Democratic holdovers who will shortly vacate their positions. When the new officials are appointed and realize the drastic character of the ruling of the former Attorney-General, it is almost certain that they will urge immediate revision and reversal.

#### Mr. Daugherty's View

At his first official conference with the members of the press, the Attorney-General declared that he expected to read the decision within two or three days, and added that he would not hesitate to reverse it if he thought that reversal was in the interest of legality and law enforcement. Practically every one who is in any way connected with the enforcement of the law, believes that not only was the ruling contrary to the intent of the dry laws, but would make it almost impossible to maintain a pretense of enforcing them.

The drys are not discouraged by the situation created by Mr. Palmer's ruling. They are studying it carefully with a view to taking prompt action. As a matter of fact, it is pointed out by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, the wets are assuming that the ruling delivers the country over into their hands, when it does no such thing. They are trying to stampede the public into believing that the flood gates are open to liquor as in the pre-prohibition days, and this is not true. Every election held since prohibition went into effect, and every action taken in Congress, indicates that the sentiment of the country is stronger for prohibition now than it ever was.

#### Moral Effect Deplored

The moral effect of such a ruling is greater than its actual result, but the drys insist that the beer traffic has made the most of that and that the real work that is going to be done now will offset it. There are three methods open for relief: (1) a review of the rulings made by Mr. Palmer, which they will seek to have promptly asked for; (2) efforts to hasten total prohibition in the states that do not have it now, which would make the ruling of no effect there, as it is in the states that now have it, a fact lost sight of in the general confusion that has been raised over "beer coming into its own again," and (3) if these fail, to ask Congress to remedy the defects revealed by such a ruling. Congress offers promising resource for such a solution, as it is assumed to be a dry Congress.

It is admitted by the drys that under the ruling which permits the manufacture of unlimited quantities of beer for medicinal purposes it is much harder to prevent its being widely used than it is to prevent the use of whisky. That is why it is necessary for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to make new regulations.

## Enforcement Demanded

### Illinois Friends of Dry Law Issue Warning to Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — United States senators and representatives are to be held responsible by the Anti-Saloon League for the appointments to prohibition offices which will be made by O. G. Christgau, editor of the American Issue for Illinois, official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, who asserts that in this State Senators Medill McCormick, William B. McKinley and the Illinois representatives will be held responsible for the men selected.

"The Anti-Saloon League will consider the appointment of men who cannot be relied upon to use their full personal and official powers to enforce prohibition as an indefensibly unfriendly act on the part of those responsible" is the warning by Mr. Christgau.

It is pointed out in Mr. Christgau's statement that a new phase of the fight for prohibition has now been [illegible] now for "men in office who will and can enforce the laws against the liquor traffic," and that where public men formerly were judged as wet or dry by their voting record they must now be judged by the officials whom they select to enforce the prohibition laws.

## MR. BRIAND IS WELL RECEIVED IN PARIS

### Satisfaction in Political Circles at Effect of Premier's Action at the London Conference —Mr. Poincaré's Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday) — Aristide Briand, the Premier, on his return to Paris, called the Council of Ministers, before whom he gave a detailed account of the London proceedings. The Cabinet warmly felicitated Mr. Briand and is in complete agreement with the Premier. Mr. Briand repeated that he was at the disposal of the Chamber of Deputies, but for personal reasons the statement may be postponed.

Political circles are particularly pleased with the immediate effect on the entente with England. Raymond Poincaré, writing in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" is inclined to be critical, because the sanctions are a measure of coercion rather than a guarantee. If France is to be paid, it will be necessary to complete them. When the Germans made reasonable propositions, he wrote, France should demand more substantial pledges than the German promises.

Mr. Briand, in an interview with the "Ere Nouvelle," says: "Mr. Lloyd George had to reckon with the opinion of Labor circles. There would be in England immense hostility for anything approaching imperialism. But he was with us entirely. I was resolved to abate the French claims, though, as a matter of courtesy, I had to examine the British alternative propositions.

"France is sometimes credited with annextionist ideas. It was disagreeable for me, when Mr. Lloyd George put questions about annexation to me. There are no statesmen who want an inch of German territory. Enlarged occupation is only intended as a penalty to insure payment. The day Germany shows goodwill the extra occupation will cease. We hold coal ports and are near Essen. It must be disagreeable to Germany. I carefully link the question of penalty with all German shortcomings in the Treaty, so that we may obtain satisfaction all-round."

## COLOMBIA TREATY AND OIL INTERESTS

### Opponents of Its Ratification Publish Government Report Naming Companies Concerned, Which Will Figure in Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Declaring that the apprehensions voiced by the supporters of the Colombian Treaty that Japanese interests may steal a march on the United States in securing oil concessions if the compact is not ratified are a mere "bugaboo" intended to intimidate, the opponents of the treaty are delving deep into the records of the oil companies in an effort to ascertain what the interests are which, it is charged, are behind the agitation for speedy action.

The opponents of the treaty have intimated on several occasions that when the right moment arrives they will supply evidence to show that persons high in Republican Party councils are heavily interested in concessions which have already been secured and for the further promotion of which they are anxious to give Colombia the $25,000,000 guaranteed in the proposed treaty. No names have been mentioned so far, but the treaty insurgents made public yesterday a governmental report on oil interests in Colombia which may contain the ammunition for a frontal attack.

#### Names of Syndicates

This report, it is indicated, will figure prominently in the fight on the treaty when it is called up on the first day of the special session of Congress. It shows the extent of the concessions and the names of the syndicates which hold them. From this it will be an easy step for the insurgent senators to make public the names of the persons interested in these oil projects.

The two greatest concessions held in the Colombian oil fields are those of the Tropical Oil Company, which holds the de Mares concession in Santander del Sur on the Colorado River, and the famous Barco concession held by the Carib Syndicate, Ltd., located near the headwaters of the Catatumbo River, extending to the Venezuelan border.

The report proceeds:

"The Tropical Oil Company, controlled by the Benedum-Trees-Treat-Crawford interests of Pittsburgh, was incorporated in Delaware June 5, 1916. Recently it merged with the International Petroleum Company, Ltd., a [illegible] pany of New Jersey. The plans of the merger call for the organization of a new International Petroleum Company, Ltd., under the laws of Canada. It is claimed that the merger will be of advantage to both companies, as the International is a producing, refining and marketing organization and the Tropical a producing company with no adequate facilities for distribution.

#### Incorporated in Canada

"The International Petroleum Company was incorporated in Canada in 1914 and acquired control of three British corporations, the London & Pacific Petroleum Company, Ltd., and the LaGunites Oil Company, Ltd., both producers, and the West Coast Oil Fuel Company, Ltd., a marketing concern. It operates in Peru with a refinery and shipping port at Talara.

"The Tropical Oil Company acquired the lands of the de Mares concession. The area is estimated to be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres. The company has exclusive rights to the products of the sub-soil and to the use of any government lands in Colombia for purposes of laying pipe lines and the privileges to condemn or pay and arbitrate for private property for this purpose. Probably $1,000,000 has been spent in development. The problem of the company is principally one of transportation. It is 400 miles to tidewater on the Caribbean coast through heavy tropical jungle. A pipe line from the wells to the Caribbean coast, including pumping stations, tank storage and loading facilities, will cost betwe-n $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. In view of the merger of this company with the Standard Oil interests it is assumed that development operations on this property will go forward on a large scale.

#### The Barco Concession

"The Barco concession occupies the entire northern part of the Department of Santander del Norte and is situated directly opposite the proven oil fields of the Maracaibo region of Venezuela. The concession contains about 1,500,000 acres. Many seepages and springs of high grade oil occur throughout the property. From one such spring General Barco has dipped from 15 to 20 barrels of high grade oil per day and run it through a crude refinery which he constructed on the property.

"This concession was taken over by the Carib Syndicate, Ltd. (American), in 1917. This company was incorporated in New York in 1915. The concession carries the privilege of the exploitation of asphalt and coal. The government is to receive 10 per cent of the gross production and retains certain other measures of control. The Carib Syndicate now has a 25 per cent interest in the Colon Development Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch, which has 4,500,000 acres in Venezuela.

"After considerable exploration work on the Barco property, the Carib Syndicate transferred three-fourths of its interest therein to the Colombian Petroleum Company (the Doherty interests in Pittsburgh). This company is to do the development work on a royalty basis and already has commenced a well on the banks of the Rio del Oro, approximately 300 yards from the big well of the Colon Development Company in Venezuela. Drilling machinery for several weeks is being imported through Venezuela via Lake Maracaibo and the Catatumbo River."

The report goes on to name the American oil companies that are in one way or another interested in Colombian oil resources. It names 28 companies including the largest and best known in the United States.

#### Negotiations for Canal Reported

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Negotiations between Costa Rica and the United States relative to efforts by the former to secure compensation for its acquiescence in the treaty for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua have been begun, it is said in advices from San José.

A protocol by which the two countries agreed to enter into negotiations, should it be found necesary to accomplish the construction and provide for the ownership and control of such a canal, was signed on December 1, 1900. So far as is known, however, the United States has not intimated any intent to construct such a waterway.

## REICHSTAG SUPPORT FOR DR. W. SIMONS

### Foreign Relations Committee, Will, It Is Expected, Indorse Delegate's Action in London —Vote Favors Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) —The public has quite recovered from the excitement caused by the allied occupation of the Rhineland towns. According to dispatches from Düsseldorf hundreds of furniture vans, motor lorries, motor cars and carts are conveying goods and merchandise from the occupied area into territory beyond the Rhine, to escape the inconveniences which are expected to follow the setting up of an allied customs barrier, as projected in the latest penalties.

Political discussion here regarding the attitude adopted at the London conference by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, is very animated. A vote taken in the Reichstag has given the government a substantial majority. At a meeting held at the Reichstag of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Germany's multi-millionaire, Hugh Stinnes, delivered a violent attack on the Foreign Secretary, complaining that at the London conference, he showed weakness, and in the second counter-proposal, which he submitted on Monday last, he showed himself ready to betray German economic interest. Count Westarp, one of the leaders of the agricultural reactionaries, associated himself and his party with the Stinnes attack on the Foreign Secretary.

Dr. Simons replied with warmth to his critics, maintaining that the concessions which he made in the second counter-proposals were rather of a political than an economic character. Although the proceedings were private, it is understood that the majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee supported Dr. Simons.

#### Reichstag's Approval

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Associated Press)—Approval of the German Government's attitude toward the allied reparation demands was voted by the Reichstag today after Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, made a lengthy explanation of his work at the London Conference.

There was a partisan debate over the resolution of approval, which was moved by the Coalition parties, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 268 to 49. The Nationalists and Majority Socialists voted with the government bloc.

The House was crowded to hear Dr. Simons' statement, in which he dilated on the extraordinary difficulty on the part of Germany to make definite proposals under the uncertainty concerning Upper Silesia and the constant exchange fluctuations. He explained that an overwhelming majority among the German experts was impossible of attainment for any proposals, hence the German counter-proposals were made from political motives, on his own personal responsibility.

Dr. Simons declared that the idea that because the Allies had torn up the Treaty it was therefore void for Germany was all wrong, and that "we should not repay wrong with wrong.

"For Germany there still remains fulfillment of the Treaty so far as that is possible, but no further."

He then proceeded to advocate the seeking of a middle path to counter-proposals on a different basis. "But," he added, "at the moment we are given such a slap in the face we cannot offer our hand and say, 'we will be friends.' That is impossible. If we renew negotiations we must point out that the basis is altered by the imposition of the penalties."

## CONSPIRACY AMONG BANKERS CHARGED

### Nonpartisan Official Says Financiers Seek to Break Down North Dakota State Bank and Whole League System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There exists a conspiracy of Wall Street and LaSalle Street bankers, scoffers high and low to the contrary notwithstanding, to smash the Bank of North Dakota, and with it the state mill and elevator, home building and farm loan programs, and of course, the Nonpartisan League, according to statements made here by William Lemke, Attorney-General of North Dakota, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Not only does such a conspiracy exist, said Mr. Lemke, but the names and connections and motive of the conspirators are known. He has proof against some of the biggest bankers in the United States, he said, and against some high officials of the Federal Reserve System, who, he said, are willing tools of the conspiracy. A member of the Wilson Cabinet, said Mr. Lemke, had knowledge of the conspiracy.

"But now," said Mr. Lemke, "these bankers are beginning to realize that they made a mistake in starting the fight, the financial boycott of a sovereign commonwealth of the United States. Even great bankers sometimes make mistakes, and we have word that a certain large investment banking house has been given permission to sell the bonds of North Dakota, if we meet any measure of success in selling them ourselves. You see they do not want us to set up new financial channels."

#### New Channels for Bond Sales

It is in connection with establishing new channels for the sale of bond issues, which once established, may be used not only for North Dakota bonds, but for those of other states, that Attorney-General Lemke is in Chicago conferring with independent financiers. Mr. Lemke is a member of the State Industrial Commission that directs the activities of the Bank of North Dakota and all the state enterprises.

"Word has gone out that the $6,000,000 worth of North Dakota bonds, which are necessary to increase the usefulness of the Bank of North Dakota [illegible] to carry through the next stages of the mill and elevator program, are not to be sold by bond houses that make a business of handling a public utility and municipal and state bonds.

"What does Wall Street care? It sees that if the Bank of North Dakota goes through, there will be 47 other state banks in the United States before long, we will have a new system of banking for the benefit of the people and not of profiteers, the lending of money at usury will be stopped and the iron grip of Wall Street on the finances of our country will be broken."

#### "Exploiting the Wheat-Growers"

"What do the Minneapolis mill and elevator interests care? For years they have been exploiting the wheat-growers of North Dakota, and if the State provides the marketing machinery for its farmers and mills the flour for its inhabitants, these interests will be deprived of their heavy tributes. We know that the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the greatest cash grain exchange in the world, is one of the ringleaders in this conspiracy.

"We know that officials of the Federal Reserve System have been used by the conspiracy. One significant circumstance is that they have liquidated more heavily in North Dakota than in any other State in the Union, and twice as heavily as in South Dakota. There is $5,000,000 less currency than normal in North Dakota because of this pressure.

"All the more unjust was this pressure, in view of the fact that wheat farmers in more than half of the State had four successive partial crop failures and have been unable to pay their debts to the local banks. These banks have been saved by the leniency of the Bank of North Dakota.

#### Searching for Bond Buyers

"We are going to sell these bonds direct to the public, establishing agencies in North Dakota and Chicago, and later in New York City, Philadelphia and other important centers. All we need is 6000 liberal-minded men with $1000 each to invest, or 12,000 people with $500 to invest. Do you mean to say we can't find them? Why, of course we can.

"But Wall Street is mistaken if it thinks, once we get started selling these bonds, we will hand them over to their bond houses to be sold, so that we will be prevented from setting up new channels of distribution for bonds Once we get these channels opened we are going to keep them open."

## MEXICO DISAVOWS PESQUEIRA PLEDGE

### President Obregon Serves Notice on United States That Proposed Treaty Will Not Repudiate Protection of Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —President Obregon has informally advised this government that Mexico, in order to obtain American recognition, will not enter into a treaty with the United States embodying the agreements reached by the State Department with Roberto V. Pesqueira, acting under direction of former President de la Huerta, and in accordance with the views of General Obregon himself as President-elect, that Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution "is not and must not be interpreted as retroactive or violative of valid property rights."

This development is taken to mean that recognition by the United States of the Mexican Government is more remote than it had lately appeared to be, and further adds to the confusion of Mexican affairs which has resulted from widespread labor disturbances, severe economic conditions, and considerable opposition to President Obregon by some of the most powerful factions in that country.

Latest advices from Mexico City report the railroad strike to be spreading, the watertenders having joined the locomotive engineers, firemen and trainmen, and that such locomotives as are now operating have to pull their own tank cars. The strikers have damaged the locomotives not in use, and it is feared they will resort to other forms of sabotage.

It is felt here that the railroad strike involves danger to the Obregon Government. The strike is merely one element in a situation that is regarded here as being far from satisfactory.

The State Department has recently received a mass of reports from all parts of Mexico which are not reassuring, those from Tampico being especially threatening.

That President Harding is considering the problems of the Mexican situation is revealed by the numerous conferences he has had with authorities on Mexican affairs. Yesterday he talked with E. B. Scobey of Texas, and Nelson O'Shaugnessy, who served in Mexico when Henry Lane Wilson was Ambassador, and who acted chargé d'affaires there when the Ambassador returned to this country.


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## ALLIED OFFER AS A FURTHER STAGE IN OUSTING THE TURK

### Proposals for Eastern Settlement Regarded as a Compromise and Not as a Basis of Permanent Solution of Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The proposals handed to the Greeks and Turks yesterday provide evidence of a fundamental change in the attitude of the Supreme Council toward the Near Eastern tangle, and in this, as in several other respects, they bear remarkable testimony to the ingenuity, diplomacy and steadfast purpose of Mr. Lloyd George. Throughout the discussions, he has been battling with the acknowledged intention of France and Italy to employ the Greek crisis to improve their respective positions in the Eastern Mediterranean, without concern either for the permanency of the settlement or the future of the Christian populations.

An impasse was reached some 10 days ago, and it is common knowledge in inside circles that the British Premier only agreed to the proposed international commission of inquiry because he felt the time was not ripe definitely to insist that a revision of the Treaty of Sèvres should not involve any possibility of the return of the Christian populations of Thrace and Asia Minor to the Ottoman rule. The practical rejection of the inquiry, and its consequences as to the rest of the Treaty, by both sides, opened the way for reconsideration of the problem from a different angle, and in the meantime the necessary agreement regarding German reparations has been reached by the Allies.

In resuming the negotiations, Mr. Lloyd George was able to adopt a stronger attitude and make France and Italy recognize that more was at stake than their own particular interests. Hence, the new proposals bear only a slight relation to the previous attempts at settlement. In effect they are a masterly compromise of European interests and a genuine attempt to restore peace between the Greeks and the Turks. They do not contain the elements of permanency, but various causes have combined to prevent a complete sweep of the Turks and diplomacy has therefore gone back to its time-honored practise of [illegible] the powers in future difficulties, if not conflict, but nobody in Europe today is desirous of making the sacrifice, financial and otherwise, necessary to permit drastic and final action.

#### Valuable Concessions Offered

There can be no doubt that very valuable concessions have been offered to the Turks. Turkey becomes again a military power of some, if limited importance; she obtains a real voice in the control of her finances and in the administration of the Straits, and safeguards for freedom of navigation through the Dardanelles and Bosporus, although remaining adequate, have been reduced to a bare minimum.

In these and other respects much has been done to restore the shattered prestige of the Turkish State. Despite all this, however, control of the Straits and the Ottoman treasury has been retained, and there is some prospect of assuring a brighter future for the Armenians, who would otherwise be thrown back on the mercy of their oppressors.

Many misleading statements appeared in the newspapers concerning the changes proposed for Thrace and Asia Minor, but the actual proposals show that Great Britain has maintained her opposition to fundamental changes in this respect. Thrace is to remain Greek, and, so far as the Smyrna vilayet is concerned, the proposed alterations are more or less a matter of window-dressing. The Christian governor is to be nominated by the League of Nations, instead of by Athens, and instead of a mixed Turko-Grecian gendarmerie, there is to be a force controlled by allied officers. The Greek garrison is to remain in the city of Smyrna.

#### Gendarmerie Problem

The principal objection to this part of the scheme concerns the international gendarmerie. This institution has not previously been a success in the Orient, for, although the business of European affairs is to hold the balance between the different native races, the practice, as in Macedonia, has been to divide the territory into spheres of influence, which have become in their turn hotbeds of European intrigue.

So far as the Greek attitude to the proposals is concerned, this will be subjected to the desire of the Athens Government (which has been persistently manifested throughout the discussions) to collaborate with the Supreme Council in any plan calculated to restore peace in the Near East without endangering the future of the liberated Christian populations. An effort will also be made to substitute officers of a neutral, instead of allied nationality, and it is obvious—since the scheme as now presented is a mere outline—the explanations will be required concerning a number of disputable points. No official declaration by heads of the Greek delegation is

yet obtainable but it may practically be taken for granted that, presuming the details are no worse than the outline, the Greeks will accept the plan, and make the best of it.

### Turkish Response Awaited

The Turkish response offers more scope for speculation. There will be a tendency to interpret the concessions as a sign of weakness and to press for increased advantages, and in any case delay will follow the submission of the allied memorandum to Angora. A threat that refusal would entail an advance of the Greek Army, with allied backing, would have had a most salutary effect upon the Ottoman attitude, but on the contrary, the conclusion of a Franco-Turkish agreement regarding Cilicia will, it is thought, encourage the tendency to resist. The settlement in Cilicia should certainly, it is thought, have been made contingent on Turkish acceptance of the whole of the allied proposals, and the selfishness of the French in this matter may have untoward consequences.

That Angora may decline the proposals must always be borne in mind, and though no decision has been reached concerning allied action in that event, it would seem that the great powers will then be faced with the necessity of sending a Greek army forward to enforce integral application of the Sèvres treaty and to accord the Hellenic Government the required financial and moral assistance to that end.

## Allied Proposals

### Outline of Plan for Settlement of the Eastern Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The original proposal for a commission of inquiry into Eastern Thrace and Smyrna having been rejected by the Greek delegation, and having received only conditional acceptance by the Turkish delegates, new proposals prepared to meet this situation were presented to both delegations at a conference held at St. James's Palace on Saturday. These proposals are somewhat on the lines of the plan cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Friday, with the important exception that the internationalization of Thrace is not among them.

The proposal regarding Thrace was given to the press on Thursday night, and, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, was suggested by the French delegates, but never agreed to by Mr. Lloyd George. In fact, the informant declared that throughout the conferences the Premier has had solely in view the importance of bringing peace to Asia Minor, and, as usual, his patience and persistence have succeeded in maintaining the solidarity of the Allies and at the same time producing proposals which will probably be accepted by the Greeks, while the Turks have undertaken to lay them before the Imperial Ottoman Government and the national Assembly of Angora, although they entered a protest against the maintenance of the Greek garrison in the town of Smyrna.

The official proposals include:

First—Admission of Turkey to the League of Nations will be facilitated if Turkey gives proof of her readiness to execute the treaty, as now modified;

Second—Under certain contingencies the menace of Turkish expulsion from Constantinople will be withdrawn from the treaty;

Third—Turkey is to preside over the Straits commission and to have two votes, instead of one, and a scheme of judicial reform will replace the capitulation;

Fourth—Turkish forces are to be increased to 30,000, and 45,000 gendarmerie, as well as other military concessions;

### The Demilitarized Zone

Fifth—Considerable reduction in the demilitarized zone, which would be limited to (a) the peninsula of Gallipoli and the Marmora coast up to Rodosto; (b) on the Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles, from Tenedos to Karabogha; (c) on the shores of the Bosporus, up to a depth of 20 to 25 kilometers; (d) to the islands commanding the Dardanelles in the Ægean and in the Sea of Marmora;

Sixth—The Allies to consent to the rapid evacuation of Constantinople, of the Ismid peninsula, and to limit allied occupation to Gallipoli and Chanak. Turkey to maintain troops in Constantinople and to have the right of free passage between Asia and Europe in the demilitarized zone of the Bosporus;

Seventh—The Turkish naval forces may be increased;

Eighth—The financial commission to be under the honorary presidency of the Turkish Finance Minister and to include one Turkish delegate with a vote on matters affecting the internal finances of Turkey and a consultative voice on others;

Ninth—The Turkish Assembly to have the right to modify the budget prepared in agreement between the Minister of Finance and the financial commission. If such modifications disturb the financial equilibrium, the budget would return for the approval of the commission. Further financial concessions are made;

### Plans for Kurdistan

Tenth—Regarding Kurdistan, the Allies would be prepared to consider modification of the treaty in a sense in conformity with the existing facts of the situation, on condition of facilities being accorded for local autonomies and adequate protection of Kurdish and Assyro-Chaldean interests;

Eleventh—Turkey to recognize the rights of Turkish Armenians to a national home on the eastern frontiers of Turkey in Asia, delimitation of the frontiers to be decided by a commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations;

Twelfth—The region called the vilayet of Smyrna would remain under Turkish sovereignty. A Greek force to be maintained in Smyrna town, but in the rest of the sanjak order would be maintained by gendarmerie recruited in proportion to the numbers and distribution of the population, with allied officers. A Christian governor would be appointed by the League of Nations and assisted by an elective assembly and electivo council. The governor would be responsible for payments to the Turkish Government of annual sums, expanding with the prosperity of the province;

Thirteenth — These arrangements would in five years be open to review, on demand of either party, by the League of Nations.

### Franco-Turkish Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The general impression in France at the conclusion of a Franco-Turkish accord is one of satisfaction. It is interpreted as meaning the immediate evacuation of Cilicia and security in Syria. Economically, France becomes the inheriter of the rights and privileges that Germany formerly enjoyed in respect of the Baghdad railway and other advantages. French schools will be respected by the Angora Government. Practical measures for guaranteeing Armenia from attack and spoliation are fixed.

These negotiations, thus happily concluded, betwen France and the government of Angora, mean that peace will be restored, according to French opinion, and tens of thousands of soldiers liberated, while 800,000,000 francs will be saved. Morally it will mean, according to the French, that the Muhammadan world will recognize that France remains its friend and protector. Certainly the accord, together with the proposed settlement of the Allies as between the Greeks and the Turks, by which Smyrna will practically be given up to the Turks, though a Christian governor will be nominated by the League of Nations, and the Greeks will remain in the town of Smyrna, is of great importance.

The creation of a national home for the Armenians, autonomy for Turkestan, a better situation for the Turks on the finance commission, and participation in control of the Straits, besides evacuation by the Allies of Constantinople, and a compromise respecting the demilitarization of the Straits—all gives the utmost pleasure in practically all French circles.

## AUSTRIA APPEALS FOR ALLIED AID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — When the Greek and Turkish delegates withdrew from the conference with the Allies in London, Dr. Mayr, the Austrian Chancellor, recounted the Austrian difficulties at length and appealed for allied aid. Mr. Lloyd George made a sympathetic reply and proposed that Dr. Mayr and his financial experts should meet the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in the afternoon, along with the French and Italian finance ministers.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Mayr, in putting that country's case before the allied supreme council today appealed to the powers to guarantee the capital and interest of credits to Austria, as he said any scheme to finance her by private banks probably would not be large enough, and the terms would be unfavorable. He declared that if credits were not forthcoming, Austria would succumb to "the crisis in the last stage of which we now are."

Only with adequate help from the powers, he asserted, could the Austrian people attempt to increase their production and exchange of goods to such an extent that Austria could exist as a self-supporting state.

"If the powers do pot grant this help," he said, "then our people are faced with the alternative of political disintegration or complete collapse."

## PACKERS ACCEPT CONFERENCE OFFER

CHICAGO, Illinois—After an all-day discussion by heads of the packing industry, on Saturday, a telegram was sent to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, at Washington, accepting his proposal that they send two representatives to confer with him and two representatives of the employees regarding the present situation in the industry.

A statement given out at the same time that the telegram was made public said: "We assume that the justice and necessity of wage-cuts will not be at issue. Nor can there justly be an issue on the matter of hours."

Secretary Davis' offer was accepted by Dennis Lane on behalf of the union leaders.

Meanwhile the strike ballots are on their way to every local union in the country and the vote will be taken next Wednesday.

The American Unity Welfare Labor League, composed of Negro packing house employees, announced Saturday that it was ready to accept the wage reduction and change in hours.

### CHICAGO DAILY SUSPENDS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Daily Standard, a daily afternoon newspaper, which started publication on December 22, 1920, with the announcement that it would minimize crime and scandal news, has permanently suspended publication. The paper was sponsored primarily by religious organizations.

### SALVADOR'S CABINET RESIGNS

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The Salvadorean Cabinet, headed by Dr. Francisco Juan Paredes, resigned on Friday. President Melendez refused to accept the resignation.

## BRITAIN INDORSES REPARATION POLICY

### Public Opinion Behind Mr. Lloyd George in His Firm Attitude Toward Germany—Preparations for Ulster Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The week in British politics has been dominated by the reparations controversy and it is clear that public opinion is overwhelmingly behind Mr. Lloyd George in his determination to make Germany face realities. The House of Commons is still closed to strangers owing to fear of Sinn Fein outrage, but exceptions are made in favor of distinguished people, and Aristide Briand, the French Premier, and his entourage, heard from the gallery a speech in which Mr. Lloyd George declared that Germany should pay in the next two years £130,000,000, and at the same time demonstrated to the world at large that Germany was making an egregious mistake if she counted on dividing the Allies. Behind the scenes there is a section of members of Parliament who bitterly deplore that the allied armies did not march to Berlin in 1918. These contend that the generals ought to have been allowed to settle the war and that they would have done so but for the influence of former President Wilson.

J. R. Clynes, as Labor leader, took a false step in the reparations debate by making what was rather a pro-German speech. Labor has not won its signal triumphs in the recent by-elections by preaching pro-Germanism, but simply on account of disgruntlement with the government in domestic affairs. The one contest in which Labor suffered a loss was that in Woolwich, when the war record of J. Ramsay Macdonald militated against him. There is today a quieter mood in Labor opinion throughout the country, and the miners are not likely to strike by reason of the bill now before Parliament, which frees the coal industry from government control. Trade depression is indisputable and the Industrialists are generally being prepared for a reduction of wages as inevitable.

### No Change in Ireland

No change has occurred in the Irish situation. It is apparent that the government is not troubling to initiate negotiations with Sinn Fein, although it declares that the door is wide open for Sinn Fein approaches, as in fact it is. When the Ulster Parliament is constituted, however, it may make advances for peace, being then ready to say that, as the Ulster Parliament is established, negotiations must be on the basis of the status quo in Ulster.

In a few days the appointed day for the operation of the Home Rule act will be announced. It will probably be April 19, in which event Ulster expects to hold its elections on Monday, April 6, and to open its Parliament in the City Hall of Belfast on June 21. Sir James Craig, Financial Secretary to the British Admiralty, who is to be Ulster's first Prime Minister, is shortly leaving his post in the British Government to prepare for these events. His colleagues at Westminster will mark the occasion by presenting him with a silver salver of Queen Anne design which is now being engraved.

### The New Parliament

Strong efforts are being made to get King George to open the Parliament in Belfast and His Majesty's keen desire to see Ireland peaceful may yet operate to dispel the gloom in the South. The present outlook is not promising for the royal visit to Dublin, but that will be the natural course of events if the South decides to operate the act and set up its parliament. The alternative of crown colony government in Southern Ireland is surrounded with difficulty, as no reputable Irishman will take the onus of acting on the administrative body that would be created.

Party politicians are still busy disrupting the Coalition in imagination. Mr. Bonar Law's appeal to Unionists at a private luncheon to support him and Mr. Lloyd George was founded on the argument that the alternative to the present government would be a Labor one. That is a very powerful plea, and it has been pointed by the Labor successes at the polls. In fact Mr. Lloyd George last night, at a dinner given to Capt. Ernest Evans, the new member for Cardiganshire, said: "The Labor Party represents the real issue. It is a formidable party. Make no mistake about that." Labor visionaries see a Labor government placed in power at the next general election, but most people are confident that the event is still far off.

## HIGHER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS

### Farmers Must Have Them in Order to Meet Trying Conditions, Says the Secretary of Agriculture in Appeal to Public

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An appeal for "every good citizen" to do what he can to help the farmers through the period of depression, not for the sake of helping the farmer alone, but "for the sake of helping himself," was made on Saturday by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Prices of farm products must rise and prices of other products come down before the normal relation between them has been restored, Mr. Wallace asserted. Talk of bringing prices back to pre-war level, he declared, "is morally wrong and economically impossible," adding that "everybody would be better off," if an effort were made to bring about a price level, "say 70 per cent above the pre-war normal."

Mr. Wallace said he doubted whether people in the east "realized just what has happened to the farmers of the producing sections." Citing conditions in the central west as an example, he said that there, notwithstanding "we have the finest rural civilization, taken as a whole, the world has ever seen," the farmers are now in a "most trying period and are suffering severe financial losses."

### Prices Out of Proportion

The widespread agricultural depression results from the high cost of production and because farm products have dropped "out of all proportion" to the prices of other things, Mr. Wallace said.

"While the farmer," he continued, "is selling the things he produces at prices no higher and for great surplus crops lower than the pre-war normal, he must buy practically everything he needs at prices from 50 to 150 per cent above the pre-war normal." As long as such a condition continues, he added, the "severe agricultural depression is inevitable and it will certainly be communicated to industry and business generally.

"It is a terrible indictment of our modern civilization," Mr. Wallace asserted, "when this great country is in the period of what might almost be called economic chaos because of our great surplus food supply, while across the seas, in both directions, almost half the world is suffering for want of food.

### Better Marketing Systems

"If our statesmen had given more thought to getting the world back on a sound economic basis and perhaps had spent less time on idealistic schemes and theories they would have rendered a great contribution to the peace and orderliness and happiness of the people on the earth."

The department, the secretary said, would do everything possible to find an outlet for the great food surplus. Ways of producing more cheaply, new uses for surplus crops and better marketing systems, he said, would help the situation.

Everything which influences the production and price must be considered, the secretary said—competition from foreign lands where the standards of living are lower than here, world conditions of supply and demand, administration of the credit machinery and of the transportation system. Those who control the finances of the country have power to influence, either directly or indirectly through credit extension, a large amount of control over prices of farm products, he asserted, adding:

"In short, the people of the nation must come to understand that our prosperity as a nation depends upon a prosperous and wholesome agriculture."

## FEDERAL POLICY ON RAILROAD DISPUTE

### All Questions Referred to the Labor Board Formed Under Transportation Act—No General Strike Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The federal government is watching the railroad situation closely, but the policy at present is to leave all matters in dispute to the Federal Labor Board, formed under the Transportation Act to deal with such emergencies.

Of course, if there should be a strike, threatening to tie up transportation to any great extent, the government would act, but although a vote is now being taken through the south to decide whether there shall be a strike on the railroads in that section, which would, in the present temper of the men, undoubtedly extend to other sections of the country, it is not believed that there will be a general strike. Even if the men should vote in favor of a strike, that would not necessarily mean that the strike would be ordered, and Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, asserted some time ago that there would be no more outlaw strikes. Labor cannot afford to take any such risk as that.

### Wage Reduction Problem

The railroads, in the process of readjustment, are striking several snags, one of the most formidable of which is the wage reduction problem. With one railroad after another issuing reports showing a falling behind in net returns, the logical action, it is claimed, is to reduce expenses by dropping men from the payroll or by reducing their wages, or both. Meanwhile, live stock growers and others are clamoring for reduction in freight rates, to which the railroad executives answer that it is impossible to lower rates while labor costs so much.

On the other hand, the representatives of the railroad employees assert that the plight in which the roads find themselves is due, not to the increased wages paid to labor, but to mismanagement and extravagance on the part of the railroad management.

Along this line, Labor, the organ of the railroad organizations, carries an editorial in its current issue, which follows in part:

"In connection with their campaign to force down the wages of the workers and to destroy existing labor organizations, the railroads are flooding the country with misleading statements.

"All are designed to poison the public mind against the workers by making it appear that the railroads' difficulties are directly traceable to the high wages paid employees and to the unfair and unreasonable working rules enforced by labor organizations. A complete answer to this propaganda is to be found on page 3807 of the Congressional Record for February 22, 1921.

### Interstate Board Memorandum

"In a memorandum prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission and submitted to the United States Senate on that date the following facts are revealed: In 1919, under government control the operating expenses of all class 1 roads were $4,419,988,750. In 1920, when the roads were under private control for 10 months and under government control for only two months, the operating expenses totalled $5,810,970,021. The increase under private control was $1,391,000,000. Was that increase caused by advances in workers' wages?

"The United States Railway Labor Board granted an increase in June, 1920, retroactive to May 1, 1920. This was the only advance granted under private ownership. The highest estimate of the cost of that advance was $60,000,000 a month. We believe an impartial investigation would show that the actual cost was very much less than that estimate. For the purposes of this argument, however, we can afford to accept the highest estimate.

"The wage increase was in effect for eight months during 1920—from May 1 to December 31. At $60,000,000 a month this would mean an addition to operating expenses of $480,000,000 on account of wages. But the total increase in operating expenses under private control, as shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was $1,391,000,000. After allowing the most extreme estimate of the wage increase, we still have $911,000,000 to account for.

"What did the railroad managers do with that vast sum under private ownership? It cannot be claimed that they invested it in equipment or in construction and maintenance. Their additions to equipment are unimportant, and instead of maintaining and reconstructing they have dismissed tens of thousands of employees who might have performed that essential work."

## Erie Joins Other Roads

### Reductions Rescinded and Case to Be Laid Before Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Public approval is sought by the railroads in their present retrenchment campaign. This is indicated by the announcement that the Erie has at last come in line with the other companes, in compliance with the formalities of the Esch-Cummins law.

On January 31, the Erie reduced wages and changed working conditions of its common laborers, disregarding the law's requirement of conferences with the men preceding reductions and reference of disputed matter to the Railway Labor Board. Now, the Erie has come into line with the other roads, by restoring conditions prevalent before January 31, and announcing its intention to take the matter before the board. The changes had been opposed by the board. The Erie contemplates dropping 3000 to 3500 men to make up the saving lost by wiping out the reduction.

Reports from the middle west that on the New York Central eight general superintendents' positions and four other high positions had been abolished, with other changes affecting 4350 officials, were received by officials of the road here with the admission that such a plan was being formulated.

The intention of many roads to reduce wages of unskilled and skilled labor depends for fruition on the Railway Labor Board. To some extent, "announcement of reductions" have been misunderstood. They have really been announcements of the roads' desire to reduce. The schedules of reductions must first be taken up with the men, and then, if disputed, with the board.

That the men will accept the reductions without dispute is unlikely. Unskilled workers on the New York Central lines did not accept the proposed reduction when their first conference with the road was held, and another conference is to be held tomorrow. Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plumb plan for railroad control, says there will be no strike because the board will not permit the reductions to be made.

Marine employees of the road in this area are said to be opposed to any attempt to persuade them to accept a 10-hour day at the same wage they now receive for an 8-hour day.

### Board Calls Receiver and Men

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Railway Labor Board has asked B. L. Bugg, receiver of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway, and representatives of its striking employees to appear before the board on March 21, to determine whether wages were cut and employees struck contrary to a decision of the board.

Wages on the road were reduced by half of the increases granted employees since December 31, 1917, following a court order to the receiver. The cut went into effect on March 1. The new ruling takes the stand that the wage award of July, 1920, has been violated.

## CUBAN ELECTIONS MAY BE POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports from Havana indicate that the Cuban Liberal Party is opposed to the agreements made for the holding of partial elections tomorrow because of claims of fraud and coercion in connection with the presidential elections of last November. These reports are apparently proving disconcerting to officials here. What action the United States will take further than it already has taken in the sending of Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general of the army, to Cuba to try to bring the parties together, has not been indicated by officials.

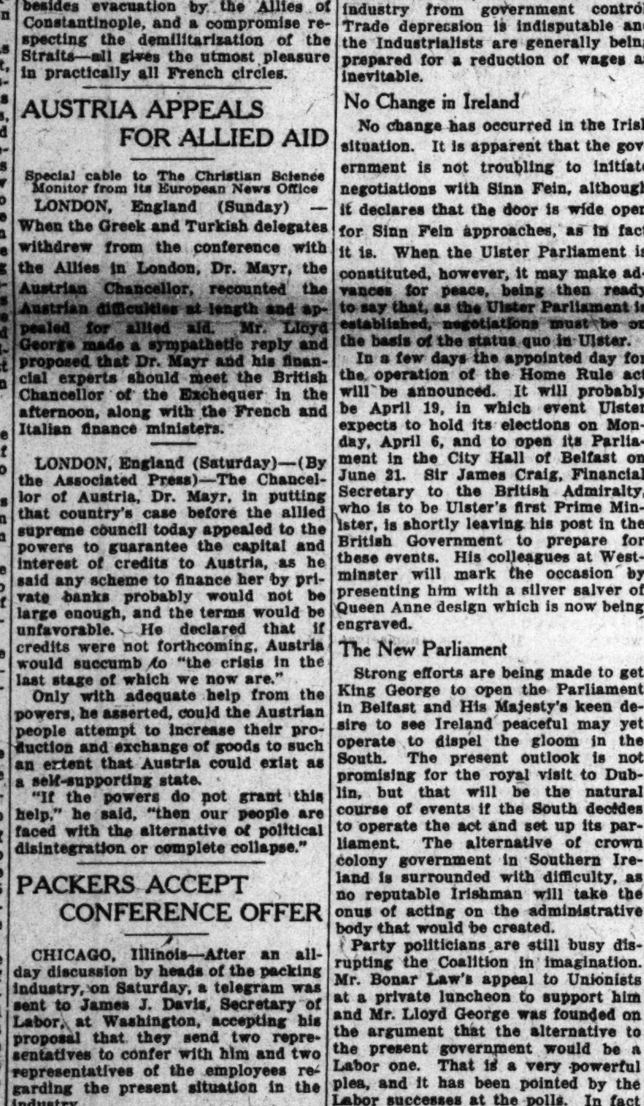
The aim of the Liberal Party has been to bring about complete American supervision of the election. This government, however, has shown no inclination to go that far in helping the Republic to hold free and fair elections.

It was thought that final arrangements had been made for the holding of the bye-elections tomorrow. Several days ago General Crowder left Havana on a visit to three of the provinces to confer with provincial and municipal boards and election inspectors in regard to the elections.

The action of the executive committee of the Liberal Party in advising members of their party against serving on electoral boards has complicated the situation and a further postponement of the elections probably will be necessary, it is believed here.

### PROPERTY CUSTODIAN CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas W. Miller of Delaware, a former member of the House of Representatives, was appointed alien property custodian by President Harding, on Saturday. The appointment does not require Senate confirmation. Mr. Miller retired from Congress in 1917 and enlisted as a private of infantry. After serving 12 months overseas he was promoted to commissioned grades, for gallantry in action, reaching the grade of lieutenant-colonel. He received two citations. He was one of the incorporators of the American Legion, was chairman of its national legislative committee here for one year, and is now a member of its national executive committee.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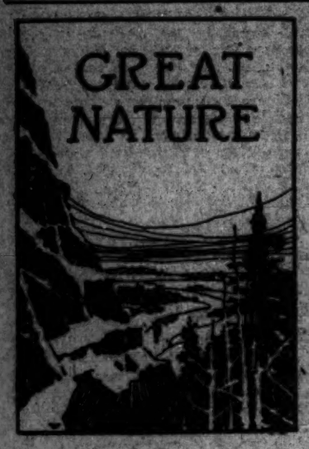
# GREAT NATURE



*Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—*
*Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains;*
*Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers*
*And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!*
*—Rudyard Kipling.*

## Marvels of Resemblance

In a previous article on protective resemblance I alluded to the extraordinary natural phenomena existing in the remarkable mimetic powers possessed by many insects, which so accurately resemble their natural environments, that in a very large number of cases the disguise is rendered so perfect that it affords them the greatest means of protection from their various enemies. But it is not only their natural surroundings which are mimicked by many kinds of insects, for we find certain species of butterflies brilliantly colored and slow of flight which possess an offensive odor and are distasteful to birds and other insectivorous animals which render them exempt from their attacks. These particular butterflies are mimicked by a totally distinct group, generally of plain uniform coloring, chiefly white, which are very subject to the attacks of birds. But these have become so altered in both form, color, and pattern, as well as in their mode of flight in their mimicry, that the likeness to those mimicked is most extraordinary, being identical in the coloring and arrangement of pattern, producing a wonderful and perfect disguise.

This is not all. The mimicry of several species is confined to one sex only and this usually is the female, while the male remains of the normal coloring. This is clearly a case of provisional protection for the species, as in a large number of kinds, the female is more sluggish in flight and movement, consequently more easily preyed upon. One of the most remarkable examples of such mimicry is to be found in one of the African swallowtail butterflies, the male possessing tails while the female is tailless, the latter mimics a totally distinct species (one of the Euploeidæ), while the male has three distinct females, each mimicking a different species characteristic of the region inhabited by the mimicker and the mimicked, and the male of an allied species has a similar company of wives as well as one not mimetic.

It is in the tropics where such mimicry is found to perfection and where butterflies are very subject to the attacks of birds, while curiously enough in temperate regions such is much less frequent, in fact according to the observations of some naturalists it very rarely happens.

We find many kinds of insects mimicking other insects of distinct orders for the purpose of self preservation; for instance, among the moths we have the Hornet clearwing (Sesia apiformis)—which should be vespiformis—vespa, a wasp—which so exactly resembles a hornet that unless closely examined it might readily be mistaken and deceive the most observant. Also another species, the bee hawk-moth (Macroglossa bombyliformis) which is a wonderful mimic of the golden-tawny humble bees which frequent the same flowers, especially rhododendrons, at the same time and are similar in flight and general habits. Then we find a large fly (Volucella bombylaus) which is parasitical in the nests of humble bees; it exactly resembles a small humble bee, being covered with black hairs and colored with red, white, or yellow similar to the bees. There are also others resembling wasps that are parasitical in wasps' nests.

There can be no doubt whatever, that such exact imitations of dangerous insects are solely brought about by natural selection for the express purpose of self-preservation, and further it is fully recognized that the insects capable of stinging and which are also distasteful to birds and other creatures, in a large number of instances, possess warning colors, such as the conspicuous black and yellow-banded wasps, and the black, red, and yellow-banded bees. The common wasp beetle (Clytus arietis) may often be seen sitting on palings, flowers and foliage in safety from the attacks of birds, owing to its remarkable likeness to a wasp.

We also find that insects which are distasteful to insectivorous creatures are as a rule conspicuously colored, often brilliantly so. For instance, the beautiful burnet moths which frequently swarm on downs and rough pasture lands, are most strikingly colored with metallic green-black and scarlet. These moths and their larvæ and pupæ possess a pungent, oily liquid which is distasteful to birds. They are warned of the danger by the coloring and probably by the scent also.

Although in many instances we find the most astounding resemblence existing between the earlier stages of insects, such as the wonderful stick caterpillars of the geometer moths, which so exactly mimic bits of twigs and stems of the plants upon which they live that it is often impossible to detect them were it not for some occasional movement. It is in the last or perfect stage of the life of a butterfly or moth that it mimics some other species for its vital protection to prolong its safety as a means for the reproduction of its kind.

When we view the whole subject of mimicry, we must arrive at the conclusion, that the acquired habits of some insects and their caterpillars are among the most wonderful accomplishments to be found in animated nature, many of which are so astonishing that we can only assume that such have been acquired during the lapse of countless generations, resulting in the survival of the fittest. In any case their actions are equivalent to the sense of intelligent reasoning.

We may take for example the following instances: Like many other species of butterflies, the white admiral (Limenitis sibylla), passes the winter months in hibernating, in the caterpillar state. At the end of August, or very early in September, it prepares for its long torpidity by concealing itself in a folded-up leaf of its food plant, the honeysuckle. But before taking up its position, some means has to be resorted to in order to prevent the leaf from falling in the autumn, which would be awkward for the sleeping occupant, as upon awakening in the spring it would be lost upon the ground for, its only food plant, the honeysuckle, could not be found. In the course of ages it has learned to overcome such disaster by very carefully binding with silk the stalk of the leaf to the stem of the plant. This it does by spinning a great number of silken threads round and round both leaf-stalk and stem, while the leaf is still green and attached to the plant. When the little caterpillar is quite satisfied that it has made the leaf perfectly secure, which process it never fails in doing, it then proceeds to prepare a suitable cradle for its long winter's sleep which extends in an unbroken spell for seven months. Having consumed a large portion of the apical half of the leaf, it spins together the corners of the uneaten part, and the edges are nearly united, forming a little purse-like abode in which it rests, lying along the midrib with the head toward the apex. When the time arrives for the leaf to fall it is unable to do so, being so firmly secured to the stem, and the little caterpillar sleeping in its cradle resists the severest storms of winter, being unaffected by either wind, rain, snow or frost, and only awakens at its appointed time early in April, when it soon renews its active life and becomes fully grown by the beginning of June and then pupates.

Another equally or still more remarkable instance is that in connection with the hibernating caterpillar of the very beautiful purple emperor butterfly (Apatura iris). When a leaf is chosen for its hibernaculum it carries out the same precautions as Sibylla, in order to prevent the leaf from falling, by most carefully binding the leaf stalk to the stem of the plant in a precisely similar manner, but the only food of Iris is the sallow. It also spins a layer of silk over the whole of the stalk and along the upper surface of the leaf near the base, upon which part it finally settles down for hibernation, lying along the midrib with its head toward the tip of the leaf. Whatever form the leaf takes when it withers, whether curling up or down, the caterpillar bends with it, so as to lie flat on the surface with its head pressed down upon the leaf. At this period of its existence, i.e., when first entering hibernation, the caterpillar is green, exactly the same hue as the leaf, but soon after settling down, the leaf gradually changes color and extraordinary as it may appear, the sleeping caterpillar changes color also, exactly agreeing with the changing hues of the decaying leaf; both become ochreous in tint, and finally assume an olive-russet color, which is retained throughout the winter. The rough surface of the caterpillar, due to the minute spines covering its body, gives it a downy appearance very closely resembling the downy surface of the leaf. The color and texture of both the caterpillar and leaf are so similar that the former is most perfectly disguised. A still more wonderful change follows, viz., at the approach of spring, early in March and while the caterpillar is still in a state of profound torpidity, and some three weeks previous to its awakening, it very gradually assumes a greenish hue which deepens in color as the sallow buds do likewise, both developing together, so that when the elongated buds have attained a bright green, the caterpillar has acquired exactly the same coloring; the resemblance between the two is perfect. At the end of March it awakens from its winter's sleep and remains disguised during the rest of its existence upon the leaves of the sallow. How this very remarkable change of coloring takes place from green to brown and again to green, in accordance with the foliage, while the little caterpillar is rendered insensible by its state of complete torpor, is one of the many of nature's great miracles.

F. W. FROHAWK, M.B.O.U., F.E.S.

## Tasmania's Extinct Rhinoceros

There has been erected in the Tasmanian National Museum the fossilised skeleton of the long since extinct Tasmanian marsupial rhinoceros, Nototherium Mitchelli, which same little time ago was unearthed in a swamp in the north west of Tasmania. This specimen is the first skeleton of Nototherium Mitchelli ever to have been outlined, and although this species has been known for the last 70 years to have been in existence, only fragments of its remains had hitherto been secured.

# IN A BUN SHOP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was just about 4 o'clock, and the shop was very full; it looked as if the minor officials (if one may call them so) from Whitehall had overflowed into the clean, comfortable, many-tabled room, bringing with them the lofty independence of the government employee, which had reflected itself in the neat serving girls of the establishment. They moved quietly about, apparently quite unconscious that tables were filled with hungry persons to whom time meant something.

A group of four men at one table tried to attract the attention of one of the waitresses who seemed to be delegated to their locality. The result was that the neat-figured and be-capped damsel turned with an absorbing interest to a young man who had just sat down at an empty table, and after receiving his order, with perfect detachment, went off toward the serving counter and did not appear for some time.

A large party of women and children who had occupied a central position in the same area, and who must have in some way got into communication with the "young lady," were now wanting to pay their bill. They counted up all the cakes and buns they had consumed and all came to the same conclusion in the end, but this satisfactory result did not help the point in the question of paying the bill. They waved their hands in the direction of the lofty lady, but nothing came of it.

An interesting point now arose; was there some system of table serving, beginning at one end and continuing to grant the requests of petitioners in order of table, whether the table had been occupied or reoccupied or whether the occupiers were independent of time or not? The idea seized one that a luckless wight might, without knowing, seat himself at a derelict table and see men come and men go, but he had to go on forever while the lofty goddess trod the way before him with scornful . . . it might have been a dream, but a strange thing was occurring!

The Large Party had succeeded in attracting the attention of the Indifferent One, and a little book with a string attached had been drawn from under her snowy apron. With a critical eye she summed up the cost of the feast, not heeding the elaborate details which were being given by all the party. And then a curious thing happened. A shabbily dressed woman in a waterproof that entirely covered her, came up to the girl and said something to her, which she received with the same indifference, pencil in hand. Then the woman bent forward and kissed her. A smile broke out upon the girl's face. A wistful look came into the woman's worn eyes and as she turned away she said, "See you on Sunday!" The girl still smiling tore

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*The Indifferent One sums up the cost of the feast*

off the check from her little book and gave it to the Large Party.

That was all, but one could see that the idea was forming in the thoughts of the hungry persons at the little tables that after all she was human.

# CYNTHIA'S PROGRESS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Tallest of boys or shortest of men
He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.

Cynthia when we knew her first might have spared my Lord Tom Noddy's Tiger Tim an inch or two but like Tim she was hovering midway between the grown-up and the child. One day her red pigtails would swing out behind her as she bounded across the lawn playing Robin Hood to the children's Merry Men and the next would see them wound demurely round her head as she chuckled in a corner over Mr. Shaw's Dramatic Opinions. She liked to come to see us so we adopted her into the family and she ran in and out and amused herself just as she pleased.

Her greatest delight was to cook. "A kitchen's a wonderful place," Cynthia insisted, opening her gray eyes wide and clasping her hands as though she'd come to the pathetic part of a recitation. "You don't ever know how splendid it is till you've had to live without one." And with that she would tie herself into a big white apron and compose a salad for us with color scheme more vivid than a zinnia bed.

Cynthia, despite her pigtails and pranks was an actress. She had descended on our dreamy town to join the local stock company and play ingénue or any other parts which the management might deign to bestow upon her. It was Oliver Twist one week, Mrs. Wiggs' Asia the next and then the part Lucy who knew so well how to fill her pocket at Sir Lucius O'Trigger's expense.

Even in those days Cynthia spoke of her profession with bated breath. "I do want to get on," she said once as we sat together in the acacia tree's shade and watched the warm sunlight flooding the rest of the garden. "It's going to mean hard work of course—every one in the profession tells you that—but then whatever you do that's worth while means hard work, doesn't it?" There was silence for a space. Cynthia sat hunched up like a gnome and pondered while a little breeze rustled the leaves above our heads and thousands of golden circles shimmered and stirred in the grass at our feet.

"I want to play parts that mean something," Cynthia went on presently. "Shaw has things to say, hasn't he? But all the same I think—I think I like Barrie better, he's so—I don't know just how to put it but—Peter Pan and Wendy mean things too, don't they?"

Cynthia has had hard work, lots of it. The next three summers she played in stock companies but not for us. Hustling cities in the middle west with elaborate traffic regulations and fortress-like factories claimed her, but she wrote to us still. At long and irregular intervals whirlwind letters would arrive, things as gay and inconsequent as the salads she used to make, with the child's news and philosophy, her funny stories and her rhapsodies all happily jumbled together.

### Cynthia's Sundae

The third summer from a more than usually incoherent letter we gathered she was now a leading lady. "There would be no time for the garden here, darlings," she wrote. "Rehearsals every morning and every afternoon too when there isn't a matinée, Gloria Clandon this week, Rosalind next, Rosalind! Coz, coz, coz, my pretty little coz, just think of it—I've always wanted to—and do tell my Merry Men, there's an ice cream named in my honor, Cynthia's sundae. Such is fame!"

When the season was over Cynthia paid us a flying visit. She had not changed much. She found the kitchen as enchanting as ever and invented a never never land game for the children before she'd been in the house an hour.

Once again we talked under the acacia tree. "Still as enthusiastic as ever?" I asked and smiled to find she had the same old trick of pausing before an answer. "I think so," said a sober voice, "but if anyone prattles to you about the romance and glamour of the stage just tell them to go and play stock for a season," and Cynthia gurgled deliciously in the old way. "It's excellent training, of course, but I do think—"

Her views remained unexpressed. At that moment Tony Lumpkin, our collie pup, discovered Cynthia or else Cynthia discovered Tony, in any case the admiration was mutual and absorbing. They embarked on a twosome with a dilapidated slipper and were oblivious to all else till the supper bell rang.

Cynthia was swept away from us all too soon into a whirl of tours, new plays and one night stands, which seem to be even harder work than playing stock. Now she has attained Broadway. She has created a part, not a very big one, but her own. It came all cold and bare from out the typewritten leaves of the play and Cynthia has given it piquancy, color and charm. I know, for I've seen it.

This time we forgathered in Cynthia's flat and talked of everything all in a moment as friends will who have not met for many months, interrupted each other, questioning, stopping, beginning again and getting nowhere.

When the first exuberance was over and we'd curled up comfortably one in each corner of her blue sofa, I demanded to hear all about the new play right from the very beginning. Cynthia became serious in a moment. Only mention her profession and an undefinable dignity envelops her at once. It had been just the same in her pigtail days six or so years ago.

"The first rehearsal of a play isn't in the least what you would expect it to be," she began. "We don't read our parts with half the flourish of amateurs, most of us just stumble through. You see you are groping around to find out what sort of person you are. Suppose you have to say 'I'm only a little serving maid,' it's not just a question of where you will put the accent—" Here Cynthia tried it over half a dozen different ways. "At the rehearsals you are busy discovering yourself. Do you like Mendelssohn or the movies—do you wear heavy brogues or Louis heels—once you're sure of your identity the words will take care of themselves—they come."

"Don't you get bored with playing the same thing every night?" I asked, just for the fun of hearing her deny it. Cynthia looked up, smiled a little, thought a little and said quite simply, "But it's not the same, you are always trying to improve it."

### Off Stage

"Well, isn't it rather a bore, the long waits between your scenes? What do you do? Read a book?" This remark was another shameless draw.

"You should never do that," the answer came quickly enough now. "Your work is bound to suffer. I've often thought if only young actresses knew how important it is always to do their best, to stay in their parts—"

"Maude Adams' advice to beginners" I murmured and Cynthia laughed like a child.

"All the same," and the mantle of dignity enveloped her again, "you mustn't get really interested in anything off the stage however long the wait is, if you do you go on and play mechanically, it's the hardest thing of all—to play with conviction night after night, to listen to the things that are said to you as though you had never heard them before, to say your lines as though you'd never said them before—what a tirade I've given you; how is Tony Lumpkin?"

# ARCHANGEL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are several impressions which Archangel is sure to leave very clearly on a sympathetic visitor, and the clearest is, perhaps, the total absence in summer time of those things which one is led to expect of the arctic regions. Archangel is not, of course, strictly speaking, arctic, since it lies just without the circle; but even in September the air is more than comfortably hot, and the green of the landscape under a blazing sun is very beautiful—reminiscent of more southern lands.

The river Dvina winds 20 miles or more from the town to the White Sea, between low banks and hosts of green birch trees, past many quaint little wooden dwellings of Canadian appearance, past great stacks of piled-up logs, past saw mills lying idle

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*Oriental domes and spires glitter in the sunshine*

where the river banks are built firm and square with wood planking, and by several little white-painted churches of eastern appearance.

The town stretches out over several miles of suburb along the eastern side of the river, and its wooden buildings—mostly painted white—its conspicuous church domes and spires of blue and gold, its red and green roofs, and its setting in the dark color of the river water, make a picture to be remembered.

The soil being very soft—down to the solid rock not far below—brick buildings are rare, only in fact to be found on the few patches of land that approach some degree of firmness. The houses are almost entirely of wood, and some of the log-built dwellings present a very satisfying and weather-proof appearance, much more so, in fact, than the occasional brick buildings, on whose bricks the severe weather contrasts seem to have had an effect somewhat akin to that of a mild earthquake. The highways are less satisfying: one main street, which runs throughout the length of Archangel, is built in places of stone cobbles, and is the best road in the town. The other roads consist of a "corduroy" or log track down the center, with sidewalks of wooden planks, the former being practically impassable to all passenger vehicles but motor lorries and Ford cars, both of which seem to be able to cross the occasional breaks and chasms in the log roadway. The sidewalks are usually built over a ditch, sometimes flanking the road at each side, occasionally running down the center; and they also are constructed, in the main, on open-work lines. The roads themselves, apart from their log track, are of grass-grown mud, and generally in a very marshy state. But, in spite of the primitive nature of the roads, forced on them by the soft soil, the springless Russian native carts and the little "droskies" can pass through them—the latter having the quaint appearance of the old, old London growler, but of the landau shape. A drosky is often to be seen, bumping appallingly over logs and stones, drawn by a strong little horse, driven by a figure wrapped apparently in several overcoats and wearing the kind of tall hat favored by Mr. Pickwick and his contemporaries. The drosky contains one or two passengers, who spend their whole time and energy in preventing themselves from falling out at the sides.

There is one possession of which Archangel may well be proud, and that is the silence and speed of its electric trams. They run the whole length of the town along the main street, and on rails of the ordinary railroad type, which latter probably accounts for the unusual silence. The trams stop at regular and fixed halts, run at such a speed between them that they are practically impossible to board except at stopping points, and make much less noise than the average automobile.

A church stands in the center of the town which is of striking appearance and—within—beautiful. The whole building is painted white with domes and spires of brilliant gold, and the outside is adorned with large colored paintings of scriptural incidents.

These churches, of which the finest is the Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel, at the east end of the town, have all a slightly oriental appearance, and are crowned with many domes and pinnacles. The domes are either of gold or blue studded with golden stars, and the tall slender pinnacle above each, rising like a spear of gold toward the sky, bears a double cross at its topmost point.

Archangel is, above all things, picturesque, in its streets and buildings, in its natives, and shops; but the picture of Archangel that remains when the impressions of these things have faded, is that obtained from the river. The town stretches far, upstream and down; the white buildings gleam in a blaze of sunlight, and the domes and spires of the churches glitter and shine like jewels; the sky and the birch-covered slopes are clear in the still arctic air; and the swift fresh waters of the North Dvina flow past, down to the White Sea.

## Voices in the Dark

What is darker than a city alley in the early hours of a winter morning? I shut the back door gently and stare out into the blackness. I feel my way to the driveway much as a country boy takes to the middle of the road at night.

A dark figure passes me my right. A cheery voice calls, "Great winter this!" Later on a man with a lantern greets me with, "Glad to see the snow!" I hear the jars of the milkman rattling but I cannot see him; however, he hears me and jovially cries, "Guess I'll get my runners!"

I am not obliged to walk in the alley. I have a spacious street and sidewalk in front of my house. But in the alley I meet neighborly men. I do not know their names nor have I seen their faces. I only know them by their kindly voices in the dark.

# THE CAÑON WREN AT DAWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Paled the last star above the dusky cañon,
All the upper walls were lit with fires of day;
Down where the nightshade droops o'er rocky ledges
Still the dark water dreaming slipped away.

Rose then from out the fragrant heart of darkness
Bird-song—or voice from yonder fading star?
Crystal dropping notes that showered the dawn with beauty,
Haunting like dreams remembered from afar.

Whitened the sky above the dusky cañon,
Sighed a low wind to usher in the day;
Sweet as the wind's voice, wistful as the water's,
Skyward soared the bird-song, sank and died away.

## On Finding Things

A biographer relates this incident of Thoreau: One day in the company of this great thinker he was taking a cross-country walk and something prompted the question, "Where ought one to find Indian relics?"

"Almost anywhere," answered Thoreau, as, stooping, he picked up a nearly perfect arrowhead.

His reply, of course, is not true, literally; Indian relics are rare. But regarded symbolically, as so many of the Concord philosopher's utterances must be, it is only necessary to think that he might have added: "If your mind be stored with arrowheads."

A singular parallel of this incident happened once under my eyes. I had come to know intimately a man of our little village, who, without education and minus the stimulus of any apparent influence in his environment, became remarkably gifted in all manner of nature lore. He knew butterflies and moths, the birds, shells, minerals, Indian relics, and trees, developing through study and observation an astonishing body of wisdom and accurate knowledge concerning them. I likened him to Thoreau; I saw in him an unlettered sage. At the time of which I speak I had not read of the arrowhead incident and am certain he had never conned a line of Thoreau. But one day as we were walking over a piece of plowed ground, I remarked that locality, slope and history considered, here was a likely place to find Indian relics.

"Yes," he answered, "and there's a broken hatchet now!" He picked it up and presented it to me. How selective our observation is! We find readiest what we know best how to look for.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# REMARKABLE ROYAL RECEPTION IN SPAIN

## For Visit of Belgian King and Queen "Every Resource of Traditionally Magnificent Hospitality" of Spain Was Used

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The three days' visit of the King and Queen of Belgium to Madrid has been a very extraordinary business, and it has set the thinkers considering deeply. On the face of it there has seemed to be a want of a sense of proportion in the demonstrations of delight that have been made upon the occasion of this visit, for never in the history of the country has so much been made of celebrating by the authorities of every description. More could not have been done if all the kings and queens of the earth had come along to the Spanish capital for an intensified festival of their own honor and glory.

Every resource of the traditionally magnificent hospitality of this country has been called upon. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, with their royal relatives, have done their utmost and done it well; so be it said have the people, and spontaneously, which was natural, no doubt. The newspapers have made more of this affair than they have ever made of anything of the kind before. One of them, and one of the most important, that habitually uses large type for its headlines, found nothing big enough for this occasion and obtained some new and most formidable capitals. Yards and yards of the most sentimental poetry have been published, and the lives of the Belgian sovereigns written in detail from various angles. All this was more than hospitality, and the thinkers, particularly those with a slight touch of analytical cynicism in their composition, have set themselves to asking what has been the inner meaning of it all, since it is assumed that no such demonstration could take place merely for the enjoyment of the thing but that there must be something in the way of politics or trade, or both, behind.

### A Land of Kings

It has to be remembered in the first place that Spain after all is a land of kings, and that in spite of the social movements and the terrorism in places, and various small quasi-revolutionary movements, kings have perhaps more prestige here at the present time than they have in any other European country. For good reasons the Spanish people like and admire their own King, and they are predisposed in favor of his kingly friends. Then the present has been the first visit of a foreign king to Spain since the beginning of the war, in fact the first visit of a chief of state. No president or premier has crossed the Pyrenees since 1914; the nearest thing to the visit of any great representative of a foreign power was the expedition of Marshal Joffre to Spain last May—and that was not in some ways an unmitigated success.

During these six years Spain, even though part of her likes her old isolation, has felt that isolation; this visit of the Belgian monarchs seemed to stand for a sort of official end of it. That was something. Spain now hopes that, after all that has taken place in the last few days, visits by other sovereigns may soon take place, and presidents and premiers, too, though these are hopes rather than beliefs. England, Italy, and France are mentioned—but there are difficulties everywhere, it seems. The most has been made of the present affair in expectation that it may effect some useful advertisement, and again that Belgian influence on behalf of Spain may be exerted in the future. This latter is, perhaps, a main point. The newspapers have been talking a little vaguely about certain intentions to draw closer together the bonds that unite the two countries for their common advantage, but it is not understood that those bonds in any political or economic sense were ever very close. There is some talk of more trade with Belgium. Spain does little of it now, and it is not clear how she is to do much more. However, there is hope.

### "Representative of Heroism"

"If in Spain the bonds of old friendship and community of interests did not unite us to Belgium before," says the "Epoca," "the conduct of that country during the war would have been enough to make us feel spiritually united to her. Pride, nobility, inconceivable resistance, faith in the most sacred ideals, an everlasting smile when confronted with the uttermost sorrows, a chivalrous spirit always triumphant—how could admiration and enthusiasm not be awakened in a people all heart and all nobleness like the Spanish! King Albert, genuine representative of heroism; and Queen Isabel, incarnation of the noble virtues, shall receive in Spain a tribute of love from all those who feel palpitating in their veins the blood of a race that has been mother of heroes." That was it. Heroism, heroism, heroism—that has been the one word and song throughout these delirious days. Never was any man told so often and so impressively before about his own heroism. The "Sol," serious newspaper that it is, and often a little pessimistic about most things—for which it may have reason—declared in a leading article that King Albert himself turned the course of history with those hands of his so delicate and yet so strong!

The two monarchs have made the most splendid speeches in praise of each other. King Albert has been unceasing and most thorough in his spoken appreciations of the famous work that the King of Spain accomplished during the war in the way of establishing a bureau for the discovery and succor of missing prisoners of the belligerents. This good work has been often and deservedly praised, but never more so than now. It was the burden of King Albert's chief speech at the big banquet at the palace, when he spoke of the number of Belgians who owed their safety to the King of Spain and the many more whose sufferings had been lessened through his assistance. All this, said King Albert, Belgium would never forget.

### King Albert's Test

The King of Belgium, it must be stated, gave an extra touch of reality to his praises by an act that was not on the program. While in Madrid he rose earlier than he was supposed to do, and at the break of one of these February dawns requisitioned the King's private secretary, Don Emilio Torres, to take him over the department that the King of Spain had established during the war in connection with this prisoners' investigation and assistance scheme of his, which department has still not been dismantled. Don Emilio Torres gathered some assistance to him, and showed the King everything, and how they could trace every prisoner who was traceable. King Albert tested the system with a few names he called to mind and found it sound.

All was done that could be done. There were as many banquets as possible, and receptions, and all the rest. Belgium's sovereign was received by the Ayuntamiento, which paid its deep respects. In addition to the great function at the palace there was a greater one at the Teatro Real. Let it be mentioned softly that the new German Ambassador, the Baron de Langworth von Simmern, with his wife and niece, attended the functions like the other diplomatists, listening, as perhaps not before, to the story told so fervently of the heroism of Albert in stemming that fearful German flood—though it was not mentioned that the flood was German. The sovereign guests paid visits to Toledo, to the Escorial, and to all the sights, and the King, who while here was made an honorary colonel of the pick of all the Spanish regiments, that being the fiftieth, called the Wad Ras after its achievements in Africa, found time and opportunity to review these new soldiers of his before he left their country.

### People Did Utmost

And again certainly the people did their utmost. Miners at Almaden and Puertollano sent telegrams to the royal guests acclaiming them and asking them to convey their good wishes to their Belgian brother workmen; the students at the university made their homage on a big parchment and likewise sent a message to the Belgian students. Assemblies of artists, national scientists, and others all did the same. King Albert has much to do on his return, and he will need to be busy to do it all before King Alfonso is in Brussels. The tale is going round that if he had had his way Don Alfonso would have been there long ere now, and that as a matter of fact when at Verdun last summer he had wished to skip along to the Belgian capital right away, but his Belgian Majesty had immediately expressed the desire that he should wait a while as he, Albert, desired first of all to come to Spain and render his thanks for what had been done for Belgium and civilization by the King of Spain during the war period.

On the day that the visit began the crowd broke through the thick lines of soldiery in the streets and in the public places and pressed up to the windows of the palace, frantically acclaiming the visiting sovereigns. Yet the "Liberal" complains that the military and police were too much in evidence and kept the people back to such an extent that surely Albert and Isabel would return to Brussels with the impression that Madrid was a deserted town, or that the sufferings of Belgium had found no sympathy in Spain, or that they lived in a régime of autocracy and pretorianism analogous to that which had been overturned in the European war. "Bad, bad, very bad!" said the "Liberal." "Madrid has not been present at the reception of King Albert; they have not allowed her to be present. The homage has been reduced to an act of official, martial courtesy, as if it might have taken place in a besieged or blockaded city!" And yet, as the "Liberal" knows, Madrid has done more than ever before in like circumstances.

Everything Belgian has been feasted and celebrated enormously. A group of Belgian journalists came along with the royal party. They were taken in hand by the Madrilenian journalists, the Marquis de Valdeiglesias, editor of the "Epoca," at their head, and shown the sights, banqueted, praised, and columns printed about them in the Madrid newspapers.

It was well done, and it is no use asking why.

# VALUE IN THE DAILY LIFE OF ADVERTISING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — "Advertising is the greatest power for good or evil that there is in this world," said C. F. Higham, an authority on advertising, at the commencement of a recent lecture which he delivered at the Manchester College of Technology.

The function of advertising, proceeded Mr. Higham, is to inform the greatest number of people in the shortest space of time and for the least amount of money about goods, a service or a commodity. There are various kinds of advertising, but in my judgment they are more or less divided into two; that which informs and that which reminds. Advertising is a very old profession. It dates back from the beginning of time, but it is only within the last 20 years that it has attempted to be scientific, and it has now reached the stage where it is possible for a few men in this country, and a great many more in the United States, to be able to say definitely how much goods you can sell provided they are good goods, for a definite amount of money.

England, continued the lecturer, was the only country in the world that paid for its advertising during the war. America did not do so; she made people giving her the advertising space. The British Government was supposed to be years behind every other country, but it was taught by a few men to pay for its advertising.

"Paid or unpaid advertising," went on Mr. Higham, "is nothing more nor less than telling somebody about something. Every time you read a thing, whether it be Bible or newspaper, it is advertising, either the cause of religion, or of a country or of goods. The Bible cannot make you a Christian, but it tells you why you might be one and the advantage of being one; and I think the Bible is the greatest piece of advertising ever written. It is a pattern for every advertising student, and its power is because it goes on telling the story to generation after generation. Why should we not teach life that way? Why should you not be able to pick up your evening paper and see in it why it is worth while being a decent citizen. I would put the whole nation through the public press to school again in life, not letters. I would explain it in the advertising columns; the same thing day after day, just as they do in the schools."

### BOYS' HOSTEL IN CAPE TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—A hostel has been started here for European boys who are working or who wish to start work as apprentices. It will be under control of the Y. M. C. A. and will be equipped to accommodate at least 50 boys, while being run at such charges as will make it possible for any boy to stay there even though he may have no other resources than his pay as an apprentice. It is estimated that £6000 is needed for establishing the hostel and half of this sum has been given by the government. The hostel has been named the "Louis Botha House."

# SCOPE OF MANDATE FOR MESOPOTAMIA

## Each Tribe Being Independent, It Is Hard to See How Mandate Can Gain Independence for Such Self-Governing People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At last one knows something of the meaning and intention of the "mandate" which forms so important a feature in the program of the Peace Conference for the settlement of the world's affairs. Mesopotamia will illustrate practically how the mandate is to work.

Article I stated that the "mandatory power will frame within the shortest time, not exceeding three years" (much may happen in three years) "an organic law for Mesopotamia." It may be conjectured that this will be the first time in history that Mesopotamia will enjoy the benefits of "organic" law. "It shall contain a provision designed to facilitate the progressive development of Mesopotamia into an independent state." A good deal depends on what is meant by an "independent state," for there are states in the Eastern world with so many degrees of independence that it may well happen that the independence of Mesopotamia will form a new political feature. It certainly cannot be the independence of the native states of India, for instance, which are essentially self-governing, but recognising the sovereignty of the British Government, which controls their foreign relations.

### Political Status

The political position of these states is one which is satisfactory both to Great Britain and to them, for they are almost universally loyal and often give practical evidence of their loyalty by military assistance in times of war. But it must be remembered that they lie well within the red line denoting the boundary of British India. They are in direct touch with British institutions, and their strategic position with reference to the centers of military administration is such that open defiance of British rule is practically impossible. Not so the "independent" tribes of the northwest frontier who, with Afghanistan at their back, and more real rapport with that country than with British India, are ready to seize the first opportunity of giving trouble that may arise. They are, indeed, far more independent than the independent states, chiefly because of their geographical position.

The Arab tribes of Mesopotamia within the bounds of Mesopotamia are even more independent than the tribespeople of the Indian frontier, for they cover far more territorial space and are never to be found "at home." Neither have they any system of tribal combination such as creates delay in aggressive action. They are much quicker in their movements. Each tribe is independent of all others and obeys but its own chief. How any mandate is to secure independence to such an absolutely independent and self-governing people remains to be seen.

### The Bedouin Nuisance

The Arabs of the towns, the merchants and agriculturists, can doubtless be brought to reason and may for their own benefit agree to recognize a central authority, so long as that authority can protect them from the unpleasant attentions of the Bedouin. That is to say, they will accept British protection in place of that of the Turk and care little or nothing for independence. They are, after all, only a section of the great Arab community of Mesopotamia.

The enforcement of "organic" law is, however, by no means the greatest difficulty with which Great Britain will be faced. There is, unfortunately, a long Mesopotamian frontier on the east, north, and west which has to be guarded. That on the west may perhaps be left to itself, but in the north there is the watchful and combative Turk ever waiting for his opportunity, and on the east there is perhaps the most impossible frontier to guard efficiently that could be formed in the middle East. Taking the frontier line as a whole, north and east, it extends considerably further than that of the northwest frontier of India in length, or more than doubles it in that potentiality for trouble with which Great Britain has so frequently to deal in the Indian borderland. Kurds and Bakhtiaris, with Persia behind them, and a developing Mesopotamia in front, will rejoice exceedingly in the opportunities for raids and excursions under conditions wherein the geographical conformation of their country will greatly assist them.

### Big Army Needed

It is that very "development" of Mesopotamia to which Great Britain looks to make the country "worth while" for herself (and for every other member of the League of Nations) which will invite the attentions of these frontier hordes. So that in order to facilitate the development of Mesopotamia into an "independent state" there will always be required a very big army. A small force would be a fatal objective to "independents" and at least as large a force would be required as is needed to watch the passes of western India.

Geographically there is but one entrance through which British troops (at present) can pass to Baghdad, and that is at the extreme southern point of a long stretch of desert extending northward, involving the maintenance and protection of a long line of railway, together with the force and unhampered navigation of the Tigris from Basrah to Mosul. Laterally there are but few roads through the swamp-ridden spaces on either flank, and communications generally are exceptionally difficult. There the protection of the independent state (when fully developed) will be a very serious undertaking, and one wonders, indeed, whether it has occurred to any British statesman that, in accepting such a mandate, England may not, in American phrase, have "bitten off more than she can chew."

But what alternative was there? What else could she do? She could only hand back the mandate to the League of Nations and adopt the dangerous policy of "scuttle," leaving Mesopotamia once again to the Turk, whose ideal of independence suffers from the British, but is in some respects more effective. This would at once open the way for sudden intrigue and indirectly arouse apprehensions (not unfounded this time) for the safety of India. Twenty-five years ago it was quite safe to say that India could well defend herself on her own frontiers, and even now, from the military point of view, it would be a bold venture on the part of any leader, however experienced, to attempt the forcing of her western gates; but times have changed. The India of 25 years ago is not the India of today (under Mr. Montagu) and the issue of such a venture is much more uncertain for reasons which space does not permit one to discuss.

### RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—A telegram has been received by the International Labor Office in Geneva from the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare in Rumania stating that on January 25, a bill was introduced to the Chamber of Deputies for the ratification of all the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the Washington Labor Conference.

# HOW TO MEET THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

## Bernard Shaw Says It Can Be Met in Britain as Soon as Organized Workers Capture the Political Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Before a large audience of "black-coated" workers in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, George Bernard Shaw presented a strong case for political organizations. As usual, Mr. Shaw's hearers enjoyed a clear, well-reasoned speech, punctuated with clever and witty remarks, made mostly at the expense of the present government. The speaker declared that England despised intellect, and in that, he said, she might be right; also, that any respect for non-manual workers was a question always of supply and demand. If they made money then they were respected.

By means of a short historical sketch, Mr. Shaw illustrated how the antagonism between manual workers and non-manual workers had arisen, and pointed out that the latter had themselves to blame for it. In the past, the middle class man, the non-manual worker, would go to the proprietor of land, and offer to look after the interests of the estate, securing an income thereby to the landowner. He would then call on the capitalist with spare money—(Mr. Shaw insisted on the definition of capital as spare money)—and borrow sufficient to pay for food and clothing for the manual workers he intended employing to work on the land. Thus the non-manual worker would pay wages to the manual worker, income to the landlord, dividend to the capitalist, and find himself master of the situation. All that, however, belonged now to the past. In these days the non-manual worker supported the policy of the capitalist and the landlord.

### "Non-Manuals" Squeezed

Meanwhile, the manual workers had been organizing and organizing, and getting more and more out of the government. The proprietary classes were determined not to pay more and more. They went to the manual worker and said: "See what we are doing for you." Thus the non-manual workers were being squeezed on every side. Capitalism also had been organizing in the meantime, through joint stocks to trust, and so the small non-manual worker in business had been crushed out. Such a worker, Mr. Shaw maintained, was being driven into the proletariat. It was essential that he should organize too. The professionals had always done so, and the speaker recommended organization on the lines of the professional trade unions.

A further point the speaker made was that a great deal of non-manual work is done according to custom and precedent and without any head work at all. For example many advanced mathematicians can perform mathematical operations and calculations and yet do not understand mathematics. Mr. Shaw claimed that he knew what mathematics meant and also its importance, yet he could not even work out a quadratic equation. The non-manual workers, he urged, needed to get a true understanding of their own work in order to appreciate its importance and its indispensability.

### A Man's Duty to Life

The present economic crisis in Great Britain would be met, Mr. Shaw said, as soon as organized workers captured the political organisations of the country. He, personally, would do anything to get the middle classes to realise how they were being duped. They read papers belonging to those who were duping them, he said. Journalists were compelled to write what they were employed to write, and this compulsion was by capitalists. The middle classes, he affirmed, would get out of such a position only when they obtained a new code of morality, based on the obligation of every man to work. An individual who did not pay his debt of childhood, maintain himself, and provide for his future, Mr. Shaw regarded "as a thief." He claimed that respect should be withheld from the man who did not put more into the world than he took out.

If the non-manual workers organized, he said, they could accomplish much. It might be that they, along with the Labor Party, would have to produce a new political constitution, and this would be difficult as the present one had been running for so long a time. It was for this reason, Mr. Shaw declared, that Mr. Winston Churchill said his class could govern, and the other class could not. However, the speaker concluded, such political reconstruction cannot be done by the proprietary classes or the manuals, but requires the strong organization of the middle class workers for its accomplishment.

# ITALIAN EMIGRATION FEDERATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A new national organization has just been constituted in Italy, under the name of the General Confederation of Emigrants, with the object of helping Italian emigrants at the moment of the departure from Italy and during their stay in a foreign country The organization will consist of 72 provincial federations, one in each province, and it proposes to institute a special bureau in the Italian ports and at frontier stations, and in the principal centers of Italian immigration.

The federation declares itself to be independent of all political or confessional opinion, and is distinguished in this respect from the organization of the secretariats of emigration of the Societa Umanitaria which is Socialistic in tendency and from the Roman Catholic work founded by Monsignor Bonomelli.

### RUSSIA'S RAILWAY PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—At the Military Communications Club in Moscow, a report was recently read on the possibilities of creating a great northern railway route, uniting the Pacific Ocean with the Arctic Ocean at the ice-free port of Murmansk, and also regarding the linking up of the Petrograd and Moscow regions, and the Volga Basin, with the Siberian railway. The northern railway would afford the possibility of exploiting natural riches which are now lying idle. No present railway can cope with the timber now ready for transport. The question was also raised of the increased exploitation of mines lying near the proposed route of the northern railway. After the report was read, a resolution was passed that the northern railway should be constructed by the Soviet Republic, and that only in case this proves impossible should foreign organizations be employed.


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# SMALLER BUDGET IS BRITISH FORECAST

## With Promised Abolition of Excess Profits Duty and No New Taxes Reduced Expenditure on Armaments Is Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Chancellor of the Exchequer broke with a long tradition in British fiscal practice when at Manchester, early in February, he divulged a budget secret in a platform speech. It has always been an understood thing that nothing whatever is known about the constitution of a budget until it is "opened" by the Chancellor in the House of Commons. The reason for the practice of secrecy is obviously that any premature announcement would enable taxpayers to trim their sails according to the wind. But the effect of the Chancellor's promise to withdraw excess profits duty in 1921 will probably be to prevent a good deal of trimming that would otherwise have taken place.

One of the objections to the duty has always been that it gives rise almost necessarily to a tremendous amount of loading of accounts. The City of London felt fairly confident that excess profits duty would come off in the new budget and accounting adjustments were going on freely in consequence. The announcement of the Chancellor now makes it clear that every one will, after all, have to pay the tax for seven annual accounting periods and on this occasion it was, no doubt, a good thing that those concerned should be told, before the event, how they stand and what they have to expect.

### No New Taxes

Mr. Chamberlain did more than announce the coming withdrawal of the excess profits duty. He stated that the new budget would contain no substitute for this by no means popular duty, that is to say no new tax will be imposed to take its place, and no old tax (he quoted especially the income tax and customs duties) will be increased by way of compensation. More than that he would not say, and he was careful to express the hope that his break with past tradition, even to this extent, would not be followed as a precedent in future years.

Even as regards the coming budget the British public is still to a great extent in the dark, in spite of the Manchester declaration. For instance, it is not understood whether the Chancellor may be considered to have given a pledge that no increase will be made in the scale of "death duties," for revenue purposes. The value of Victory Bonds on the London Stock Exchange had been rising fast, for some weeks, because they are available for "death duties" at their issue price of $5; and it was anticipated that any increase in the scale of "death duties" might give these bonds a scarcity value, as the issue is not large in comparison with the "death duties" payable within a decade or so. Though an increase in "death duties" would almost certainly now be denounced as a breach of faith, it is not absolutely excluded by the terms of the Chancellor's statement, and many people believe that it is still likely.

### Smaller National Debt

But if we assume that Mr. Chamberlain meant rather more than he actually said, and that no attempt is to be made in the new budget to extend the revenue producing machine, what are the prospects of balancing next year's accounts? More than one hint has been dropped that by hook or by crook the amount of the national balance sheet will be reduced to £950,000,000 from over £1,400,000,000—a reduction of practically one-third of the whole amount. The abolition of excess profits duty means a loss of about £320,000,000 of revenue in the course of next financial year; and another £320,000,000 in this year's budget is contributed by the sale of war stocks, which cannot very well be repeated, at least on the same scale.

The revenue side of the account is, therefore, quickly reduced from £1,438,000,000 to about the required figure, if we assume, as we safely may, that the arrears of excess profits duty that will still remain to be collected in the course of the financial year will be for the most part required to counterbalance the loss of revenue which will result, without any taxation changes, from the trade reversal that afflicts England and other countries alike.

### Abolition of Subsidies

The Chancellor's task is, therefore, simply to trim the expenditure side of his budget until it conforms to the reduction of revenue that must in any event be expected. He starts with a figure for 1920-21 of something under £1,200,000,000, the difference between this figure and the revenue total for the current year being the amount of the surplus which he hopes to have available for the reduction of debt. He is relieved, first of all, of nearly £140,000,000 owing to the complete abolition of subsidies of all kinds which it is hoped to effect in the new budget. Next, he is relieved of some very large charges which still have had to be met in the current fiscal year for the liquidation of expenses arising out of the war.

It is probably not too much to take off £400,000,000 from the expenditure for 1920 on account of the end of subsidies and war expenses combined. On the other hand about £50,000,000 are required again next financial year for the repayment of debt falling due in the United States of America, and more than this amount must be reserved for necessary and automatic debt reduction internally. The Chancellor himself has estimated, in the course of an economy debate in the House of Commons, that more than £800,000,000 will be required next year on the existing basis without including anything for the fighting services.

The services are responsible for about £325,000,000 in the current financial year. It would seem, therefore, that the only way of avoiding fresh taxation, now that excess profits duty is gone, would be to reduce the cost of the fighting services by 50 per cent. The significance of Mr. Churchill's move from the War Office to the Colonial Office may well be that this—or some comparable—reduction in the cost of armaments is to be made, and that the United Kingdom will have a budget for next year balancing at less than £1,000,000,000.

# CONSERVING TIMBER SUPPLIES IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec — Satisfaction is expressed by the government of the Province of Quebec that a number of provincial timber limit holders, and in particular some of the large wood pulp companies, are taking practical steps to assure the permanency of their supply of raw material. Following the government initiative, forestry has made great headway in Quebec during the last few years, especially in the matter of protection, and also in the matter of so regulating the cutting of the forest as best to facilitate the maintenance of supply by encouraging the constant and natural growth of the younger trees. Skilled experts under government auspices largely aid in this important work, and the leading companies operating in the woods are now availing themselves of the assistance which these can furnish them.

Provincial government authorities are gratified to note that there has been a decrease of some 300,000 cords in the exportation of pulp wood from Quebec during the last year. The decrease was brought about as one of the results of a conservation measure taken by the provincial authorities, who caused mill owners to curtail somewhat, not only in the common interest, but in their own as well, lumbering operations upon the limits they hold under license. To compensate for the consequent deficits in material, for local plants, purchases had to be made on the open market, in competition with buyers from the United States.

# LIQUOR COMMISSION APPOINTED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Following the passing of the Quebec Liquor Act, which is to go into force on May 1 next, a provincial order-in-council has been passed appointing the members of the commission of five charged with the task of administering the new law. The members of the commission are: George A. Simard, chairman; Mr. Justice H. G. Carrol, vice-chairman; Sir William Stavert, Napoleon Drouin, and A. L. Caron. D. R. Murphy, K. C. is appointed chief attorney. The chairman will receive a salary of $14,000 per annum; the vice-chairman $9000; the other commissioners, $8000, and the chief attorney $8000.

Mr. Simard is a business man of Montreal, an expert in industrial chemistry, and for the past seven years a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, from which he has just resigned. Mr. Justice Carrol, of Quebec, has just retired from the Court of King's Bench after serving with distinction for 12 years. Before his appointment as a judge, he was a member of the Canadian House of Commons and served as Solicitor-General of Canada. Sir William Stavert is a well-known financier.

# CATECHISM OF THE BERLIN SOCIALISTS

## Independent Socialists Say They Have Opposed Jingoism of Nationalists and Revolt Tactics of the Communists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Interest in the Prussian election campaign quickened as the date of the poll approached. The shortage of funds from which all the political parties suffer curtailed the more popular aspects of the campaign and, as compared with the elections last summer for the German Reichstag, the display of posters was insignificant. It should be remembered that foreign policy played a very unimportant part in the campaign. The Independent or Minority Socialist Party alone contributed to the elections whatever excitement and color characterized them. The few posters issued by this party were telling in appeal and, from the standpoint of technical execution, wholly admirable. Foremost among the election "literature" they circulated was a clever political catechism which won them many supporters and aroused violent hostilities. The questions and answers of the political catechism were as follows:

### Socialists' Catechism

1. Who plunged us into the war and caused our present miseries?—The incapable imperial government whose leaders, Ludendorff, Helfferich, Hergt, and Reventlow, acted the coward in November, 1918, and today once again by means of their revenge cry are seeking to win back their former fatal influence.

2. Who caused an extension of the war and provoked America to attack us?—The men of the Right with their pan-German uproar, their boundless self-esteem and their underestimation of others.

3. Who poisoned the war through the use of brutal methods? Who deported Belgian, French and Polish civilians to do compulsory labor in Germany? Who, owing to their senseless destruction of occupied territory, cruelty to civil population and war prisoners, brought the accusation of barbarism against us and made the peoples of the world our foes?—The militarists and their friends, the former Conservatives and present German Nationalists, and the members of the German People Party.

4. Who hindered an early peace and with it a shortening of the frightful war?—The pan-German generals who became later Kapp rebels and are now associated with the Orgesch and other reactionary organizations.

5. Who gave support, directly or indirectly, to those national criminals?—All the other bourgeois parties and the Majority Socialists who through their feeble attitude and their support given to the official lies campaign and their approval of the war credits held the stirrups for the war mongers.

### Opponents of War Policy

6. Who resolutely opposed the war policy from the beginning and called for a speedy termination which would have preserved us from the present catastrophe?—The representatives of the Independent Socialist Party who, even at the very beginning of the war, resolutely combated the Majority Socialists' policy and unmasked in Parliament the imperial policy which was responsible for all the evils and misery from which Germany now suffers.

7. Who is responsible for the harsh peace conditions and the impossible claims which the entente now imposes on Germany?—The pan-German war mongers, the Hohenzollern lackeys, generals and business magnates and the fake Socialists.

8. Who has resolutely and cautiously in and out of Parliament striven for the interests of the revolutionary proletariat? Who saved Germany in the summer of 1919 from a new war and from Hohenzollernism, whose agents lurked in the background?—The Independent Socialist Party, which has vigorously opposed the jingoism of the Nationalists, the feebleness of the Majority Socialists and the wild revolt tactics of the Communists.

# SOME OPINIONS ON THE IRISH QUESTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Opinions on the situation in Ireland have been freely expressed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in their Lenten pastorals. Cardinal Logue has repeated his unqualified condemnation of crime and said that lying in wait and shooting policemen and soldiers was not an act of war but of plain murder, and that no reason adduced could justify it. The patriotism of the perpetrators was a mistaken claim, and such acts were the greatest obstacle to any settlement by which the country might benefit, and were more likely to bring about her ultimate ruin. In a clean fight for freedom, universal sympathy would be increased, and success would follow. "To destroy that sympathy by crime is to play into the hands of the enemy," he said.

Dr. Gilmartin, Bishop of Tuam, who some months ago called for a "truce of God," said that if the constitutional process of asserting national claims is slow, it is mild and safer than revolutionary methods, and that those who favored such methods had certainly got no mandate from the Irish people. The country was going through an agony of anarchy, terrorism and reprisals, and he called on his people to discountenance such acts from which they had up to the present abstained, with a few deplorable exceptions, although the provocation and violence had become almost unbearable. During the six months' truce, the Archbishop said that his people had shown magnificent restraint and patience under very great provocation. "Arrests, floggings, shootings, imprisonment without trial, raids and other indignities, have failed to draw them into courses of violence."

Dr. Gilmartin denounced as cowardly murderers "the misguided criminals who came from outside this diocese to do a foul and craven deed, and expose innocent people to the mercy of uniformed forces." Reiterating his condemnation of crime and counter crime, he renews his call for a "truce of God" and appeals to "the best elements of the two sister nations to call off a state of warfare which is a negation of Christianity, and which, if continued, may bring disaster to the stronger as well as to the weaker nation."

Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, said that the way to the attainment of the freedom of the nation does not lie through crime, that present happenings are ruinous alike to Great Britain and Ireland, and therefore "in the interest of both nations, this internecine struggle should cease." Similar sentiments are expressed by other bishops who one and all are in accord in denouncing the methods and acts of the "gunmen."

# AWARD ISSUED IN BANK ARBITRATION

## South African Bank Officials Receive Interpretation by Arbiter of Points Still in Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — In the matter of the arbitration between the South African Society of Bank Officials and the Associated Banks of South Africa, H. J. Hofmeyr, the sole arbitrator, has now issued his interpretation of the points in dispute. "Certain differences having arisen," he says, "regarding the application of my award issued on September 14, 1920, it was agreed to refer the points in dispute to me for a definite decision. A meeting at which both parties were represented was held at Johannesburg on January 6, 1921, at which the officials submitted the following nine points on which my finding was desired:

"1. What is the position under the award of an official who was in receipt of less than £60 per annum salary at July 31, 1914? No evidence was laid before me at the arbitration proceedings on this point. On the contrary I was distinctly left under the impression that no official was at the date mentioned in receipt of a salary lower than £60 per annum. It would, therefore, have been impossible for me to deal with this question had not the banks readily agreed that any such official should be treated precisely as if he had at July 31, 1914, been in receipt of a salary of £60.

### Increments Retained

"2. Referring to the following sentence in the award, viz., 'Any official whose normal salary as at July 31, 1920, exceeds £300 shall, if unmarried, receive a cost of living addition of £170, and if married £225,' the following cases call for interpretation: (a) In the case of an official drawing over £250 at July 31, 1914, who arrived at £300 during the war period. Are the increments above £300 subsequently granted him for merit and promotion to be retained? (b) In the case of an official drawing £300 or over at July 31, 1914. Are the increments subsequently granted him for merit and promotion to be retained?

"In the banks' interpretation they are set over in entirety to the cost of living. In my opinion the following answer covers both cases: The officials referred to in the question should receive (a) salary as at July 31, 1914; (b) increments for merit and promotion on the pre-war basis; and (c) cost of living addition of £170 and £225 respectively, according to whether single or married.

### Allowance to Be Paid

"3. What is the position of an official who was in the service of the bank on July 31, 1920, but who has married subsequently to that date? Does he receive the cost of living allowance at the married or single rate from the date of marriage? I hold that officials married after July 31, 1920, should receive the cost of living additions due to married men as from the date of marriage.

"4. Seeing that women clerks, contract men, temporary clerks and certain extra union officials were excluded completely from the benefit of the award, are they entitled to payment for overtime, where formerly in receipt thereof? If not, the officials enumerated are adversely affected by the award. The contract men share in any future additions to the cost of living should this cost rise above 86 per cent. They are not entitled to be paid for overtime. On the other hand, as women clerks, temporary clerks, and all officials outside the union, Rhodesia, Basutoland and Swaziland were entirely excluded from any benefit under the award, their position remains as it was before the award was given.

"5. Standard Bank (Transvaal) local allowance—Should not this £25 pre-war discrimination in favor of married men be continued? No. The award provides that all married allowances be dispensed with.

### Istention Defined

"6. Is it the arbitrator's intention that the banks should deduct from local special acting house or tellers' allowances an amount equivalent to that gained under the award, seeing that the latter was granted to meet the increased cost of living? In view of the intricacy of the question of allowances, I was compelled to leave these under the control and in the discretion of the banks. Any other course would have necessitated a full and prolonged inquiry into individual cases utterly beyond the capacity of a single arbitrator, the need for whose speedy decision was urgent. On the other hand, it was not my intention that the banks should set off or reduce these allowances against any increases of emoluments granted under my award unless such allowances were granted wholly or in part for the purpose of meeting the increased cost of living.

"7. What is the position of men who were in the banks' service in July, 1914, and who left the service, particularly those who went on active service and were subsequently reengaged? As the matter was not before me in evidence I am not able to consider it now. Any inference, however, to the effect that the banks have dealt or intend to deal with returned soldiers otherwise than in a fair manner would, I am satisfied, be unfounded. The officials state that there might be some cases requiring adjustment, and the banks cordially agreed to consider any representations made under this head.

"8. What is the position of the 10 per cent permanent increases granted by the banks? Do they fall into the cost of living or not? These increases disappear, and the figures of the award take their place.

"9. What is the position of men transferred since July 31, 1920, into the Union or Rhodesia from places excluded from the award, and vice versa? I am not competent to decide this question, as no evidence thereon was produced."

# BRITISH COLUMBIA'S DRINK BILL ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A strong attack on the liquor control bill, now before the Legislature, has been made by W. J. Bowser, leader of the Conservative Opposition, in speaking on the second reading of the measure. He emphasized numerous points which he contended if allowed to remain in the bill would permit a degree of drinking in the Province far beyond the desires of the best element of the community. He attacked the government for its failure to provide for the appointment of a non-partisan Board of Control. Mr. Bowser described the 50-cent permit as a provision whereunder the bootlegger would flourish, and that under the guise of special permits the prohibition against drinking in public places could easily be evaded.

Mr. Bowser referred to the interpretation of the word "package." He could understand that it might be necessary to define it as a bottle or jug. It was common in the old days to sell by wholesale liquor in five or 10-gallon jars, kegs or barrels, but he thought the government was going too far in suggesting government sale in barrels and casks. The crux of the whole act in his opinion was that dealing with the issuance of permits. There was a $2 permit which permitted a man to buy, apparently without any limits as to quantity. In respect to the $5 annual permit for residents, Mr. Bowser had little objection to make, but in respect to the $5 permit for strangers he objected, arguing that the practice hitherto in the matter of game licenses, for instance, was to charge the non-resident a higher fee. The people of British Columbia in the prohibition plebiscite, he maintained, voted to legislate for themselves and not for the people of Seattle.

The $2.50 tax per quart on liquor imported for private consumption, Mr. Bowser held to be a prohibitive tax, imposed, not to raise revenue but to interfere with a person's rights under the federal legislation to import, and to force him to buy liquor from the government store. Mr. Bowser said he offered criticism in the hope the government would consider what he said and see some merit in it. It might be the ordinary man in the street would think the bill fair, taking the Premier's protest of his prohibition sympathies as his intention to give an honest law.

### STREET PLAN FOR PORTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon — The City Planning Commission has the major part of its traffic scheme ready to present to the City Council. Owing to the narrowness of the down-town streets of Portland the traffic congestion is always a problem. The plan sets forth many provisions for a system of boulevards, the selecting of playgrounds and parks, and the determining of traffic for the benefit of investors, and also the developing of urban traffic. It is considered by the commission that both time and expense will be saved in the carrying out of the plan.


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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Making the Suez Canal

Sixty years ago if you wanted to go from Europe to India, China or Japan you had to go all round by the Cape of Good Hope. Today you can go by a much shorter voyage through the Mediterranean and the Sues Canal.

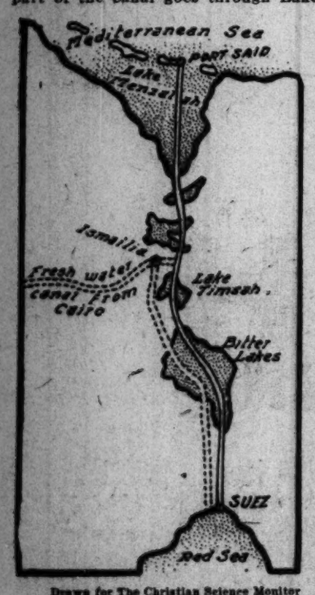
The man who first thought of making a canal to join the Mediterranean with the Red Sea was Ferdinand de Lesseps. He had been Consul in Egypt, at Turin, Rotterdam and Barcelona, and French Minister at Madrid and at Rome. His idea was not favorably received by the Egyptian Viceroy, Abbas Pacha, but when Abbas was succeeded by Mahomed Said, he saw that his opportunity had come. For the new Viceroy was an old friend of de Lesseps. He at once went to visit him and on November 15, 1852, after discussing the subject, the Viceroy said: "I am satisfied and I accept your scheme." Mahomed Said was ever afterward loyal to him and took a large number of shares in the canal company.

Now, this was a very great work which de Lesseps had undertaken, and few thought it was possible. Nearly every one laughed at the idea and the Sultan of Turkey, to whom Egypt belonged, as well as the British Government opposed the scheme and did everything they could to stop it. But de Lesseps had found out that the Mediterranean and the Red Sea were nearly at the same level and that the 80 miles of land which separated them was in parts very little above the sea level and in some parts below it. In fact, he saw that many years ago the two seas had been joined and had only been separated by a slight rise of the land between them. Therefore, if he could cut a ditch, a passage would be made. He would not have to make locks such as ordinary canals have.

But there were, of course, difficulties to be overcome. The line chosen for the canal ran through a sandy desert and every one said that the ditch would be filled up as quickly as it was made. The country was uninhabited and there was no fresh water and no crops to feed men and animals. But de Lesseps was determined to go ahead.

The first thing was to get fresh water, so he began by digging a small canal from the Nile at Cairo to Ismailia, which is about halfway between the two seas and on the line of the proposed sea canal. As soon as the fresh water got to Ismailia he carried it by pipes or by an extension of the canal to Port Said on the Mediterranean, and to Suez on the Red Sea. Then, of course, crops began to grow all along the line and he was able to feed the laborers. At first all the digging was done with spades and the earth carried away in baskets or in barrows. Later, big dredgers and steam excavators were made in the workshops at Port Said. At Port Said a harbor for big ships had to be made as the water there is very shallow. Two breakwaters were built, each a mile and a quarter long and the ground between them deepened with the dredgers.

Starting from Port Said, the first part of the canal goes through Lake




Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*Map of Suez Canal*

Menzaleh, a shallow lake with small islands in it. This part was 30 miles long and not very difficult. Then the land rises about 25 feet to a small lake and then rises again to Lake Timsah. It was hard work digging through these low hills, but after reaching the Bitter Lakes, which are about 20 miles long, and through which the canal passes, the land is fairly level to the Red Sea.

The work began in 1859 and on the 18th of November, 1862, Mahomed Said and all the princes and chiefs of the country were collected together at Ismailia. You can imagine the scene. The brown sandy hills and the hot shimmering sunlight on them; the blue haze rising from them and the mirage of a town with domes and minarets on the horizon; the long-legged storks and the short-legged pelicans on the edge of the lake; the crowd of busy white-robed laborers; the little group of Egyptian officials with their glittering decorations; and all around the tumbled banks of sand and mud and between them the little ditch which was soon to become a great one through which all the merchandise of the world would pass. Ferdinand de Lesseps gave an address ending with the words: "In the name of Mahomed Said, I command the waters of the Mediterranean to enter Lake Timsah, by the grace of God." The last obstacle was cut and the sea-water came gently flowing into the lake. Thus the first part of the canal was successfully completed.

But as yet the canal was only a small ditch 22 feet wide and 4 feet deep, and still there were people who opposed the scheme and said it was impossible. An English visitor who saw the works at this time reported that they would never be completed. But the work went steadily on, men of all nations, French, Arabs, Greeks, Italians, Syrians, Dalmatians and Montenegrins, taking part in it, and, to the surprise of the world, the great achievement was completed in the next seven years.

On the 15th of August, 1869, another great gathering took place, which was attended by the French Emperor and by representatives of all nations. The last bank of earth was cut through and the water of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea once more joined hands. To widen and deepen the channel was now only a matter of time. Big ships, deeply laden, can now pass one another with ease.

Ferdinand de Lesseps will always be remembered as a great man, who carried through an enterprise with little help and against very strong opposition. The world now acknowledges his wonderful work and none appreciate the benefits he conferred upon mankind more than the English, whose government at that time so bitterly opposed him.

## Stephen's Night Ride

It was just half past 10 and Francis and Kenneth Hawkins, after having spent a jolly evening in their summer camping hut, were putting their books away for the night.

"Stephen is late," said Francis, going to the window to see if there was any sign of a light from the lamp his brother usually carried when coming along the cliff. He had hardly finished speaking when Stephen walked in rather quickly.

"Hello, boys!" he said, looking very pleased about something. "No sleep for us tonight. We have got a long motor ride to catch the early morning mail train at Hall Lane Station. Francis, you pack up some cakes and the supper sandwiches in the basket. Kenneth, you get your flashlight, the road map and my big motoring gloves. I am going along home for some petrol. You will find a big motor lorry at the crossroads; the motorman will tell you all the news. I will join you there in about an hour. There's not a minute to lose for me, so I'm off. Cheerio," he shouted, closing the door behind himself quickly, leaving the boys staring at each other and for a few moments wondering what would happen next.

Francis and Kenneth carried out their instructions and in a quarter of an hour were walking along the cliff from their hut toward the crossroads.

"Doesn't the moonlight on the sea look lovely?" said Francis; "we could hardly have a better night for our ventures."

"We shall really enjoy ourselves, I feel sure," replied Kenneth, "and maybe do somebody a service. Stephen seems to have a happy way of meeting people who need assistance with their motors, doesn't he?"

In a few moments they reached the big lorry. They were just wondering where the motorman was when a pleasant voice said:

"Good evening."

They turned round to find a tall man in driver's apparel coming toward them.

"Master Stephen's brothers, I presume?" he said, shaking them by the hand. "My name is Huntley. I am greatly indebted to you all. I ran short of petrol and your brother has very kindly gone to your father's farm to get a supply for me."

"Yes, we have plenty of petrol," answered Francis, "and we are pleased to be of service to you."

"My brother Stephen is a good driver and will give you a hand at the wheel. We have big lorries on the farm like yours."

"That is indeed kind of you, I am sure," said Huntley. "The goods I am carrying are very urgent; my firm will greatly appreciate your assistance."

"Hello, here comes Stephen in the light car," said Kenneth. "I hear the horn."

Stephen was soon alongside the lorry. "Here we are," he said, jumping out of the car. "I will fill the petrol tank for you."

"Kenneth, will you load these spare tins of petrol for the return journey? Francis, you run the car into Mr. Drake's shed at the farm, will you?"

They were very soon ready to start on their night ride and were waiting for Francis returning from the farm.

Francis soon arrived. He had met Mr. Drake in the farmyard and he had kindly promised to phone the stationmaster to say they were coming.

"I will take the wheel for you, Mr. Huntley," said Stephen. "I know the road quite well and it may save a little time for you."

"Thanks very much," said Mr. Huntley. "We shall just do it, but there is not a minute to spare."

"Right ho!" shouted Stephen, above the noise of the powerful engine. The lorry lurched forward into the night and they were off.

Stephen knew he had just time to reach the level crossing at Hall Lane before the gate closed to allow the express through. Mr. Huntley joined the boys at supper inside the lorry. Francis hung his hurricane lantern from the roof and made use of one of the wooden cases for a table.

Stephen kept the lorry at top speed for about an hour without saying a word, then he slackened his pace a good deal for some miles to prepare the engine for the last stretch of the journey to the level crossing. Turning round he shouted to Kenneth.

"I'm letting her go now, all out for the last stretch. Keep looking out, and let me know as soon as the signals go down for the express."

"Right ho," Kenneth shouted back; "you have to reach the crossing by 3 o'clock. They close the gate 10 minutes before the express arrives."

The lorry bounded forward for the final effort to race the mail express.

Stephen pulled his cap well on and leaned over the steering wheel, letting the lorry go at the greatest speed of which it was capable. Trees, hedges, telegraph posts flew past, but Stephen kept his attention fixed on the engine and the road. They were now running on a straight piece practically parallel with the railway line.

"There she goes," cried Kenneth. "That's the first signal down, Stephen."

"Right," shouted Stephen in reply; "there's only one more now before the crossing. What time is it now?"

"Exactly 3 o'clock," shouted Kenneth.

In 10 minutes the gates will close, Stephen thought to himself, and even if I get through it will be a race between us to the station.

He could now see the lights in the signal box where the gates were controlled, and the lorry was nearing them rapidly.

"Mind yourselves going through the gates," shouted Stephen.

Francis steadied the hurricane lantern. Mr. Huntley and Kenneth clung to one of the large wooden cases just in time, as the lorry rattled and thundered over the four sets of rails.

"So far so good," said Mr. Huntley. "Look out and see if the express is in sight, Master Kenneth."

Kenneth pulled the canvas on one side and there, sure enough, was the mail train in the distance.

"She's in sight, Stephen," he shouted.

"How near?" said Stephen.

"She's just on the crossing now," replied Kenneth.

"We shall just do it, I think," shouted Stephen. "Be ready for unloading. We shall be there in a few minutes."

At this instant the heavy mail express came roaring alongside and flew past, drawing a cloud of dust, waste paper and straw in its wake.

"I hope the station master got Mr. Drake's message and is waiting for us."

Stephen could see the express slowing down as it approached the station. In three minutes they were at their destination and the lorry went rumbling over the stones into the station yard. Stephen recognized the station master waiting on the platform.

"Good morning, Master Stephen," he said; "you've done the journey well. I got Mr. Drake's message as soon as you left the crossroads. We have just two minutes."

They were all busy immediately, and as the last can was rolled into the luggage van the train was just moving. They all arrived back at the farm just as day was breaking.

Mrs. Hawkins had been busy and prepared breakfast for the boys and Mr. Huntley.

"I am sure my firm is greatly indebted to you," said Mr. Huntley; "the goods were very urgent. I could not possibly have caught the mail without your kind assistance."

"I am sure we have all enjoyed the experience," replied Stephen; "it has given us pleasure to be of service to you."

A few days later the boys received a grateful letter from the head of Mr. Huntley's firm and in a little registered package three strong gun-metal watches with luminous dials which the firm asked them to accept in recognition of their timely assistance.

## When Shirley Heard "To a Wild Rose"

Shirley opened the windows in the sun-parlor and enjoyed the delightful fragrance wafted in to her. It was a mingling of the scent of fresh-growing things, the buds of the trees and lilac bushes, the bright green grass, the tulips and irises boldly pushing their heads through the warm earth.

From the house across the way came the sound of a melody that seemed somehow to belong to this spring day. It was "To a Wild Rose" and was being played on a piano with a smoothness and finish rarely heard. The pianist was Julian Morton. Every day he played for hours and often Shirley heard him.

Today Shirley hurriedly left the house to run across the street to talk to him for they had become acquainted long ago and visited together often. When Shirley entered his studio Julian Morton was about to play another composition.

"Oh, Mr. Morton," said Shirley, "I thought what you just finished playing fitted in so well with this lovely spring day."

"You liked it, too?" he answered. "It is one of my favorites. I would have liked to have heard Macdowell, its composer, render it. His music appeals to me so much because it is so full of out-door life. Some of it is heavy and grand but more of it is delicate.

"When Macdowell was a lad, he took piano lessons. As soon as he learned the notes, it was noticed that he did not play exercises but merry, rollicking airs. These, he said, he found in his 'head and heart.' Year after year he studied and played and composed. People said that when he played, his fingers were like velvet on the keys of the piano.

"Loving out-of-door life as he did he bought a farm in New Hampshire. In the woods nearby he built a log cabin and had a piano carried there. The musical sketches he produced then were an expression of the great world of nature he understood so well.

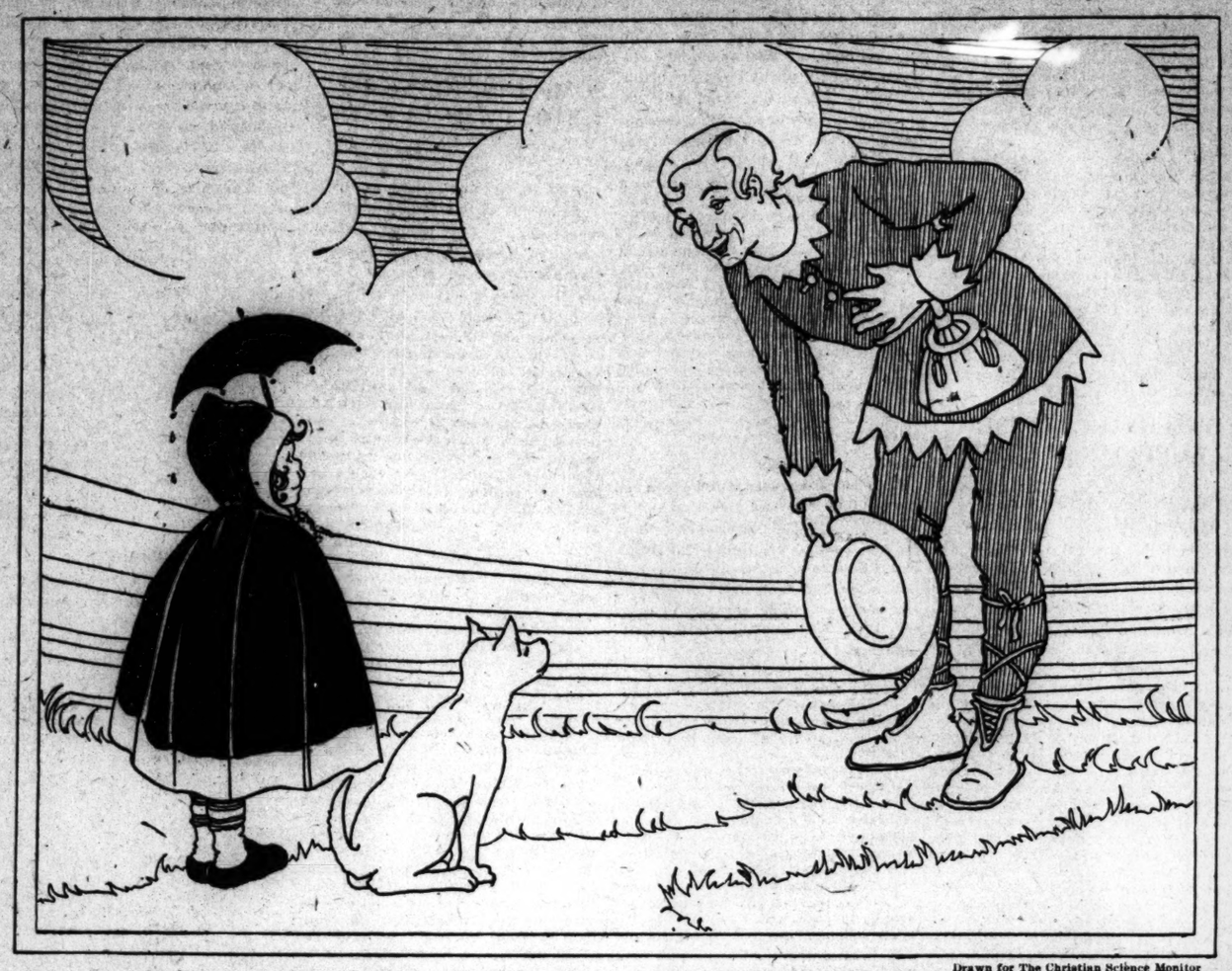
"I'll play his 'A Water Lily' now," said Mr. Morton as he again turned to the piano. When he had finished Shirley thanked him and then skipped home, humming snatches of it.

Later Julian Morton gave her a book that told more about Macdowell.

## How to Grow Sunflowers

Sunflowers are some of the easiest of all flowers to grow in the garden, and if you will sow a few seeds during March or early April, the plants will soon grow so tall that you cannot even reach the tops of them. That is why you must always have your sunflowers in places where they can grow to their full height without interfering with the smaller and less vigorous plants round about. In all sorts of little odd corners you can pop one or two sunflower seeds into tiny holes in the ground right on to the end of April, and then all through the summer and autumn they will deck the bare places with their stately forms and huge golden flowers.

Many different kinds of sunflowers are now grown in gardens; some of them are very tall, reaching a height of 10 feet, or even more, and others are quite short, but produce an extra large number of small and handsome flowers, sometimes tinged with deep red. If you are most fond of the tallest, you must buy the seeds of one of the tall-growing kinds, such as the Giant Single, and then, to encourage it to grow taller and taller, you must pinch out all the side shoots, as soon as they are formed. In this way you can turn your plant into a very giant, 10 or 12 feet in height, and the one single flower that crowns the stem will then certainly measure more than a foot across. In planting, you should drop the seeds into little holes about half an inch deep for the smaller seeds, or an inch deep for the larger ones, and then cover them up lightly with fine earth.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*"How do you do," and "How do you do," and "How do you do again?"*

## One Misty, Moisty Morning

One misty, moisty morning,
When cloudy was the weather,
I chanced to meet an old man
Clothed all in leather.

He began to compliment
And I began to grin,
With "How do you do," and "How
do you do,"
And "How do you do again?"

## The Spiders' Party

Selina Spider was a wonderful young lady whose long legs were her chief beauty. She lived in the big barn, and all day long she would sit spinning. Sometimes she would spin her house in one corner, and then she would get tired of it, and run away, and spin it in another corner; and she could run very fast indeed because her legs were so long and thin.

One day she spun her house across a narrow hole up by the roof; but a swallow flew through her front wall by mistake, and after that she thought she had better move. The next time she went over by the door.

"Ah, this is a much better spot," cried Selina. "I like to see what is going on in the world outside."

So she spun and spun, all the morning, until she had made one of the most beautiful webs you ever saw. Then she stopped and just sat still, looking at everybody in the farmyard. By and by there came Master Silas Spider. He was Selina's cousin, and bigger than she was; but his legs were not nearly so long and graceful, and they were very hairy. He did not see Selina till she had let herself down on a long string just beside him.

Then—"Bless my eight legs, that you Selina?" he cried.

"It is," said Selina. "Come up and look at my new house; I have moved, you know, since you were here last. I find it more interesting out here where I can see the world."

"I always said you should not live in that barn away from every one," said Silas, as they climbed up together. "Yes, yes, it is a very fine house, but you should come and live in the garden Selina. The webs show up so much better among the flowers. By the way, I suppose you are coming to the party tomorrow at sunrise."

"Well, I have been so busy over my new house that I had forgotten all about it; but now you have reminded me I really think I shall come."

"That's right," said Silas. "Well, I must go now as I am arranging the decorations. Good-by, Selina, and remember tomorrow at sunrise," and off he went.

But in a moment he was back again.

"Oh, and there will be dancing, of course; I suppose you can dance, Selina," he called, and went away without waiting for an answer.

"Oh, dear," said Selina to herself. "Really, I haven't danced for so long that I don't know whether I can. Well, I must practice."

So she went into the barn and spun a long web, right from one beam to another; and then she started. She danced on it on eight legs, seven legs, and six legs, and five legs, and four legs, and three legs, and two legs, and one leg. When she came to two legs she nearly fell off, and when she came to one leg she did quite. But she climbed up again and went on practicing.

She went on until it was so dark that she had to stop; and then the moon shone through a crack and she began again; and all the little glow-worms came, and stood in a row at the door of the barn, and cried:

"Oh, my, but just look at Selina!" Because you know her legs really were very long and very thin.

Very early the next morning she started off across the farmyard on her long thin legs, and ran down the wall into the garden, just as the sun peeped up behind a distant hill. Silas greeted her warmly and introduced her to his friends. Then he took her round to look at the decorations. He was very proud of them for he had arranged them all himself, and really they were wonderful. From every flower in the garden there came a web that looked like a silver thread, and every thread was hung with tiny dewdrops, so that when the sun came right up from behind the hill they shone gold, and blue, and green, and every other color imaginable.

"This is lovely," cried Selina.

"Well really it is very kind of you to say so," said Silas modestly. "And, though it is I who say it, I think it looks very admirable. It should, too, for we have all worked very hard at it indeed."

"Indeed, you must have," said Selina, for she felt she had to say something.

Then the music started and every one ran on to a long web to dance. The sun shone, and the dewdrops twinkled; everything was very gay; and you will be glad to hear that there were folk who said that Selina was the best dancer of the morning.

## Spring's Party

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you heard about the party
Lady Spring intends to give?
She has sent her invitations
To the flowers, where they live!
Underneath the brown earth hiding,
They have all been sleeping fast
In their cosy winter nursery—
But they're waking up at last!

Every little eye is opening,
Tiny roots are stretching down,
For it's time each balmy blossom
Doffed its russet dressing-gown!
And their dresses for the party
Are so dainty, fresh, and new,
And of many pretty colors,
White or yellow, pink or blue!

First of all comes tiny snowdrop
Clothed in white and palest green;
Then the cheerful crocus sisters,
Orange, mauve and white, are seen.
Soon the gentle little violet,
And the golden daffodil,
And the vivid troop of hyacinths
Come, the garden beds to fill!

Primroses, in baby softness,
Fair narcissi, breathing scent;
Tulips, full of glowing color
Bring us beauty and content!
Best of all, at springtime's party
Each of us is sure to be,
For the sweetness and completeness
Are for you, dear, and for me!

## The Carnival

"Oh, look at the windows!" cried Graham, sitting up in bed one frosty morning.

"Yes, aren't they frosty, though! I can see castles and mountains and trees and all sorts of things," said Leonard.

"Let us get up and make a slide somewhere," proposed Gilbert.

The three boys went out in the garden. There was frost on the trees, and it sparkled so prettily in the morning sunshine. Presently Barbara and Joan joined them, and before the gong sounded for breakfast the five children had made a long slide in the courtyard where Jim, the stable boy, had thrown down some water the night before. After breakfast their governess, Miss Evans, told them to get ready for a walk and to bring their skates.

When all were ready they ran to say good-by to their mother.

"I wish you were coming, Mother," said Little Joan.

"Father and I are going to join you later," replied Mrs. Curtis, "and we shall expect to find you and Barbara proficient skaters!"

"Why have you brought that, Miss Evans?" queried Gilbert, as they walked down the avenue that led from Brant Manor through the park.

Miss Evans was carrying a light bamboo pole, and she explained how she proposed to teach the girls to skate with it.

Through the tall iron gates they went. It was most pleasant walking on the road. It was too early in the year for many flowers, but they saw several hazel bushes covered with golden catkins, and Miss Evans showed them the tiny red buds where in the autumn they would find the nuts.

"How far is it to Larkfield Mere?" asked Leonard.

"Two and a half miles, and we have passed the second milestone," answered Graham. "I looked it up on the map while you were feeding your rabbits."

"Here comes Mrs. Wayne's car," said Gilbert, looking back as the horn of a motor tooted behind them.

"Going skating?" called a boy as the car passed.

"Yes, John," shouted Leonard.

"So are we."

A little girl leaned out and waved to Barbara.

"I am glad Clare is going," said Barbara.

Before 11 o'clock they had reached the Larkfield Mere, and they were surprised to see so many people already on the ice. It was a big sheet of water, and the finest skating place in the district. The children sat on a ledge at the boathouse and fastened on their skates; then Miss Evans held one end of the pole and Gilbert the other. Barbara and Joan grasped it in the middle with both hands, and Graham shouted directions and skated near them with Leonard ready to take an end of the pole in his turn.

"I believe I can go alone now," declared Barbara, after they had been up and down the Mere a few times. To Barbara's joy she found herself skating with ease.

The children were taken by Miss Evans to luncheon at their grandmother's house at Great Larkfield.

"I have been talking to your mother over the telephone," she said. "She wants you to stay here this afternoon, and after supper there is a great treat in store for you."

They spent the afternoon in the drawing-room with her, looking at books and pictures, until their mother and father arrived in the big motor into which the whole family could be packed on occasion.

"We can skate!" cried the two girls.

"That's good hearing," replied Mr. Curtis; "we shall be a family party on the ice tonight, then."

"What do you mean, Father?" exclaimed Graham. "Are we going to skate after supper?"

"But it will be too dark!" protested Barbara.

"Perhaps the moon will be shining," said Leonard.

But to all their questions their mother replied, "Wait and see."

Long before they got to the Mere they could see a bright light.

"Listen! There's a band playing!" cried Gilbert. "What is happening, Father?"

"There is a carnival tonight," was the reply. "I thought you would all enjoy it. You can stay about half an hour, and George will bring the car down for you."

They quickened their steps, and the children were soon exclaiming at the beautiful spectacle. Countless colored glass lamps were hanging from the boughs of the trees all round Larkfield Mere. On the bank at the far end was a band stand, and a selection of popular airs greeted their ears. The ice was thronged with skaters.

Some of the people seemed to be skating in a race on a long strip of ice inclosed by ropes. Others were cutting marvelous figures on the ice. The scene was one of brightness and gayety. As the children skated down toward the band stand they were continually greeting friends, and when they got back to their starting-point they found George waiting with the car.

The children took a last peep at the carnival, and then chatted with Miss Evans as they sped homeward through the gathering darkness.

## A Little Path

There are lovely, great shadows on the snow in our yard. The shadows are wide and soft. They lie across the feathery snow and across the little, deep path that my father has shovelled to the barn.

I can run a long way, if I stay in the little, deep path. It leads down among the drifts and the white hedge and the white trees to our stable door where our horse is eating her supper in her warm stall.

# HOUSE LEADER FOR TAX REVISION FIRST

## That Legislation Should Precede Action on Tariff, Mr. Mondell Tells President Harding —Temporary Tariff Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —After talking with President Harding, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican floor leader, said that he had told the President that he favored revision of taxation before enacting tariff legislation. This has been a moot question among Republican leaders for some time and even on the Ways and Means Committee, which held hearings on the tariff for weeks, there was a division of opinion. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said last week that he would be unable to say which of the two he would recommend should be dealt with first until after he had consulted with Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Mondell, accompanied by Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, called on the President on Saturday and discussed the financial program with him. To afford the desired measure of protection to home industries and at the same time to increase foreign trade and to reduce taxes and yet find ways of obtaining the required revenues for the expenses of the government, are problems confronting the new Administration which must be promptly solved.

### Temporary Tariff of Little Use

Mr. Mondell submitted to the President that a temporary tariff would be of little use and that it would take almost as long to frame it as to work out a permanent tariff system. Therefore, it would be better to proceed with the revision of the revenue laws and find out how the country stood with regard to taxation. Hearings meanwhile could be held on the tariff, and the work of framing a suitable bill could go forward. Mr. Mondell believed that such a bill could be prepared and passed by August 1, next.

"The business of the country is as much dependent upon a reduction of the tax burden as upon the revision of the tariff," he asserted.

"It has been suggested in some quarters that it would be wise to take up some such measure as the Payne-Aldrich bill, modify a few of its provisions, such as those of Schedule K, and pass it as a temporary and stop-gap measure," said Mr. Mondell, "but I am somewhat doubtful of the wisdom of that policy. I am not certain whether such a bill, when it reached the Senate, would not be opened up to a great variety of amendments and be delayed in its passage.

"I realize the importance of getting a tariff bill on the statute books at the very earliest moment, and if I felt that we could introduce, pass and have signed very promptly a temporary measure I would be glad to favor it, even though it were not an ideal tariff bill, but having serious doubts that it can be accomplished I am inclined to the opinion that the Ways and Means Committee should get to work at once on a permanent tariff measure.

### Plan of Action Proposed

"In the meantime they should submit and we shall pass through the House such revision of the revenue laws as seems wise. The Senate would then be occupied in consideration of the revenue bill while the House committee was concluding the preparation of the permanent tariff bill.

"If we pursue this course we should be able to put through a revision of the revenue laws and a permanent revision of the tariff before we adjourn the special session, about August 1.

"If any emergency measure is possible in advance of the permanent tariff it must be confined, it seems to me, to a simple anti-dumping provision and possibly an amendment to the present tariff, basing rates on American rather than on foreign value in saving the situation during the period of consideration of a permanent measure.

"While the passage of a tariff bill is highly important and should be accomplished at the earliest possible date, it is equally important to let the people know as soon as possible the extent to which they are to be relieved for the current calendar year of the burden of federal taxation."

# OPTION IS SOUGHT IN VACCINATION

## Change in Connecticut Law Is Urged to Permit Exemption in Certain Cases—Mandatory Direction to Boards Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Amendment of the state vaccination law to exempt children of school age whose parents or guardians object to this practice is embodied in a bill now in the hands of the legislative committee on public health and safety. Considerable delay has attended the measure, and the failure of the committee to report it earlier is due, it is felt, to the somewhat uncompromising stand of Dr. John T. Black, state commissioner of health, in defense of compulsory vaccination. The commissioner, however, has made his reluctant acceptance of the pending amendment contingent upon changing the present vaccination code to make it mandatory on the local school boards to enforce vaccination.

The amendatory measure was introduced and defended at the committee hearing by Judge Walter H. Clark, who met one objection of the proponents of compulsory vaccination by explaining that the exemption would not be considered as applying in cases of epidemic. The change would provide for immunity by filing a sworn certificate of objection with the health commissioner, or by obtaining an exemption from a physician. The commissioner remarked, relative to the fees that would come from certificates, that the fund thus established could "be used to further the cause of vaccination."

Dr. Black declared, however, that the state department of public health and safety was far from relinquishing its stand as to the importance of vaccination. His acceptance of the bill, he stated, is contingent on its including another amendment to the existing law striking out the word "may" and inserting the word "must," making vaccination of children of school age obligatory instead of optional with the school board. Dr. Black contends that it is easier for him in the present form; that the school boards, inasmuch as the law says "may enforce vaccination," naturally will follow the advice of their superior officers and enforce vaccination at their suggestion. He points out that already 27 boards have done so and others are getting into line. He says that if this amendment passes it will throw the responsibility on individuals, and in order to equalize matters this amendment should carry the compromise.

A member of the committee, Mr. Oran A. Moser, when questioned as to the delay, said that the matter was being very seriously considered, that the committee did not feel it a matter to be passed up lightly. He said that there were several bills on the subject before the committee but he thought that the one introduced by Judge Clark was the most favorably regarded. To the inquiry as to the particular opposition to exemption as a right of conscience, he replied that there seemed to be little or no opposition to that feature; that the matter was held up by the state health commissioner who insists on the changing of "one little word"; that many of the committee, as himself for instance, were reluctant to force school boards to compel vaccination in normal times, but were still open to conviction.

The matter seems to be held up by a question of "quid pro quo." Dr. Black insists that he has made a considerable concession and if the bill is reported out of committee without the changing of the word he deems so important he will simply oppose the whole thing and the law can stand as it is.

### AUTOMOBILE BANDITRY PENALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Gov. W. T. McCray has signed the bill passed by the Legislature providing when two or more robbers using automobiles or other self-moving conveyances with which to escape shall be guilty of automobile banditry a prison sentence of 10 to 25 years shall be given as a penalty.

# MR. HOOVER'S VIEW ON FOOD PROBLEMS

## Secretary of Commerce of the United States Declares Need of Adjusting Production and Distribution to New Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, believes it to be apparent that the United States is passing from a food-exporting to a food-importing nation, and that the more available becomes the data on the food problem in this and other lands, the better for both city and country in the United States.

Mr. Hoover's views on this subject have been expressed in a statement issued in connection with the announcement that the Carnegie Corporation had entered into an agreement with the Leland Stanford Junior University by which the latter institution is to establish a food research institute for making an intensive study of the problems of production, distribution and consumption of food. Discussing this subject Mr. Hoover says in part:

"Some of the problems to be studied appertain to milk, the price margin between producer and consumer, determination of a basic standard of living, cost of producing agricultural commodities, and world aspects of the food supply.

### Surveys Necessary

"It will be necessary for us, in the first place, to make a comprehensive study of milk production, from the standpoint of agriculture and economics. One such investigation for one small area was carried out during the war by the Tri-State Milk Commission, whose sittings have already been suspended. Otherwise in every section of the country the determining of the price of milk was a compromise, not a decision.

"The transportation and distribution of fluid milk to the cities will require a second set of surveys, and the influence of the consumption of milk products on the use of fluid milk would constitute the subject of a third set. Finally, proceeding from the standpoint of the consumer, surveys could be carried on in cities of various sizes, to determine the ultimate destination of fluid milk and milk products.

"During the war we knew the spread in the price of every article of food from producer to consumer, and we could divide the spread into the several fractions and factors. No such information exists for the present prices and about this lack of information, or misinformation, rage the fiercest contentions. The spread is different for each foodstuff and must be investigated separately.

"For such investigations it is necessary to collect the data, beginning with the sale upon the farm and ending on the table of the consumer. Government reports in nation and state, railroad records, trade journals, reports of mills and factories, and records of sales, constitute the basic data. These, however, must be supplemented and interpreted on the basis of surveys at the sources and in connection with the several steps of manufacture, transportation and transfer.

### Growth of the Cities

"A review of the development of our country during the last 20 years and the data of the recent census indicate a pronounced tendency to urbanization, the expansion of city industries out of proportion to the development of agriculture. This has been exaggerated by the inflation of our manufacturing capacity that has resulted from the war.

"Apparently we are to pass from a food-exporting to a food-importing nation. This transition may be analyzed from the point of view of the dollar, the calorie, or the ton. The more available the data on conditions in competetive lands the better for both city and country in the United States.

"Our food supplies would be divided into primary and secondary commodities. The group of secondary foodstuffs would be divided into several rubrics. Our country would be divided into zones, in accordance with their production of foodstuffs of the different classes.

"The food-exporting areas of the world would be classified on the basis of their relations to our production and consumption and to world trade. The food-consuming nations would be classified on the basis of competition with us as consumers. Transportation conditions to and from each country would be measured and tabulated. An analysis would be made of the production and distribution of other basic materials and finished commodities with which imported foodstuffs would be paid.

"In the sessions of the League of Nations they are destroying the international allocation of raw materials and foodstuffs. For such an allocation to be even considered, an international survey of the kind here proposed would be indispensable. If indispensable for the League of Nations, it ought to be equally indispensable for ourselves.

"The data of production, consumption, distribution and exportation of the several foodstuffs concerned would be obtained from existing institutions, governmental or commercial, of all kinds whatsoever. These would need to be supplemented in many countries by special surveys on the basis of data secured at the source.

"It was on the basis of such surveys that the food supplies of Europe were marshaled throughout the world during the war. The collection of this data in the future would be easier than before the war, on account of the establishment of connections in various countries."

# AID FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The educational section of the Pan-American Union, in cooperation with committees of some of the Central American and South American countries, now has plans underway to assist teachers and students coming from those countries to the United States to find the schools where they can best secure the training they desire. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday.

An advisory committee of prominent educators, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction of Cuba, has been organized in Havana to cooperate with the section of education in furnishing advance information to the teachers whom the Cuban Government sends annually to study in this country.

In this way it is hoped to avoid loss of time which foreign students frequently experience in selecting a school. Those needing further practice in English also will be assisted.

# FLEET CORPORATION SUBJECT TO SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The contention of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation that it cannot legally be sued because such an action is in substance and effect an action against the United States has been overruled by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in rejecting a demurrer by the board in a suit of the Ingersoll-Rand Company for $1477.

The court ruled that when Congress provided for incorporation of the corporation the United States for this purpose "laid aside its sovereign character, in which it could not be sued, and took that of a private citizen, a stockholder in the corporation, exercising its power as every other stockholder by its vote in stockholders meeting."

# PROGRESS OF PLAN TO POOL MILK SELLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is reported that a majority of the producer members of the Dairymen's League have signed the contracts by which the league plans to pool the selling of milk on and after April 1. In making the final drive for signatures by the whole membership the league's leaders say that under the cooperative plan during this month more than $1,000,000 could have been saved for the dairymen. The plan is to sell April milk with the understanding that the proceeds of those members who have signed the contract will be pooled, and that the pooled milk will be given first attention in the sale plan, the league milk not in the pool to receive secondary consideration.

# WILSON POLICY ON YAP IS INDORSED

## United States' Rights in Island Held by New Administration Never to Have Been Given up by Authorized Spokesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The State Department will uphold the contentions of the Wilson régime in regard to the Island of Yap with all the authority and force of this government. The attitude of the Harding Administration, after an exhaustive study of the Yap question, is:

1. The rights of the United States, acquired as a result of American participation in the victory over the Central Empires, are intact.

2. These rights never have been prejudiced nor resigned by any authorized spokesman of the United States.

3. The rights of the United States could not be surrendered except through a treaty that had been ratified.

The State Department is not entertaining the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations to dispatch an American representative to the Council's meeting in May or June to take part in its discussions on mandate questions and, according to intimations made, the State Department will not confuse America's rights in any degree with the actions taken or to be taken by the League of Nations.

The government views the Yap situation especially as being of the utmost concern to the United States, this country's interests being so important that it can consent to no solution that does not recognize fully the rights of the United States.

It has also become known that the very strong position taken by President Harding's Administration in respect to Yap covers as resolutely this country's entire rights acquired as a result of the victory over the enemy nations, whatever their character may be, whether relating to mandated territories or economic interests, as affected by dispositions made or to be made by the allied governments or the League Council. The United States will take up with the principal allied nations every question of American right.

The decision of the Harding Administration upholds in its entirety the stand taken by Norman H. Davis, former Undersecretary of State, as chairman of the International Communications Conference, on the question of Yap, and reinforces the note sent to the allied powers and the Council of the League of Nations reiterating the reservations entered by former President Wilson at the Peace Conference.

From intimations forthcoming there is reason to believe that President Harding will make the Yap issue a test case in this country's negotiations with the allied nations on the subject of peace with Germany, and that according to that decision will the United States shape its policy with respect to the conclusion of its treaty of peace, whether a modified Versailles pact or a separate convention with the Berlin Government.

The State Department is not yet ready to make known to the allied governments its views regarding the future American relations with the Allies themselves nor its purposes with respect to the conclusion of peace with Germany.

# ACTION ON ARMY RETIREMENTS VOID

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The individual action of the President upon the findings of the army plucking board is necessary, Chief Justice McCoy of the District Supreme Court ruled on Saturday in actions brought by Colonels John W. French and William F. McCreery to prevent their summary retirement from the army.

The officers brought mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of War to compel their restoration to the rank and emoluments of the active service after former Secretary Baker had approved the findings of the classification board placing them in Class B and ordering their retirement.

Mr. Baker, in his reply in the case, said he had the authority to act for the President. Many officers who have been slated for retirement by the board are affected by the decision, and it will be necessary for President Harding to review the findings in each case, under the ruling of Justice McCoy.

# DECISION PROTECTS AMERICAN MERCHANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — By a recent decision handed down by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court, American merchants entering into contracts with what appear to be private corporations in other countries should not be deprived of redress upon those contracts on the ground that the corporation was, in fact, acting as agent for a foreign government.

Judge Mayer declined to accede to the request of the Minister of Switzerland, presented through the attorney for the Cooperative Swiss Coal Society of Basle, and also to the request of the society, that legal process served upon the society in an action brought by Coale & Co., of this city, should be set aside on the ground that the society was a governmental agent of the Swiss Republic.

# DISMISSAL OF INDICTMENTS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charging that the Donnelly anti-trust law, under which they were indicted, is unconstitutional, Martin Conboy has demanded dismissal of the indictments against 85 members of the Association of Dealers in Masons Building Materials, charging with combining to restrain trade. He alleges that the law is discriminatory, permitting combinations among farmers and dealers in dairy products, while prohibiting them elsewhere.

William A. De Ford, special deputy Attorney-General, contends that if the motion were sustained, all prohibition on monopolies would be eliminated.

# APPEAL FOR CHINA BY MR. HARDING

## President Urges That American People Continue to Contribute Generously to Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —President Harding has added his appeal to those already made by the American Committee on Chinese Relief, and other organizations cooperating with that committee, in behalf of those now in need in a large section of China.

On Saturday the President, in a prepared statement, called upon the American people to continue contributing as generously as possible to the fund now being raised.

"At this, the earliest practicable moment in my Administration," the President declared, "I desire to add my own to the many appeals which have been issued heretofore.

"I am informed that the American committee and the church and other organizations cooperating with it have already remitted several millions of dollars to the American and international relief committees in China, and that already a great relief work has been accomplished. Nevertheless, my information is that the means thus far placed at the command of these organizations are entirely inadequate to the task they confront.

"Since the beginning of this relief movement a much more accurate understanding of the grave situation has become possible. The Department of State has from time to time made public information received through its representatives in China as to the conditions prevailing there. The picture of China's distress is so tragic that I am moved therefore to renew the appeals heretofore made and to express the hope that the American people will continue to contribute to this humanitarian cause, as generously as they possibly can.

"The cry for succor comes to us from a people far distant, but linked to us by manifold ties of friendly association, confidence and good will. The American Nation has never failed to demonstrate its friendship for the people of China and that friendship has always been reciprocated in a manner which, I feel, justifies the hope that in this hour of China's great distress our people will do everything in their power for its amelioration."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| Beef, Corned, No. 2, 24 oz. | .25 | 36 | 8.50 |
| Beef, Corned, 6 lbs. | .85 | 12 | 10.00 |
| Beef, Fresh Roast, 1 lb. | .11 | 48 | 5.00 |
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BACON — In strips, 18¢ a lb. Sliced, 22¢ a lb. at store.
PORK AND BEANS (commercial), 18 oz. cans 8¢; 2 for 15¢. 48 cans $3.50 a case.
CUT BEETS — No. 2 can, 9¢; 3 for 25¢.
HARD BREAD — 8-oz. tins, 2¢; 100 tins $1.75 per case.
COCOA — 9¢ lb., 3 lbs. for 25¢.
CONDENSED MILK, 14 oz. can 15¢.
ELKHORN KRAFT CHEESE, full cream, per one lb., cut at stores only, 29¢ (usual price, 80c); 7-lb. tin, $1.75; per case, 12 tins, $20.00.
PURE JAMS — All in tins. Pineapple, 2 lbs. 35¢, 3 cans for $1.00. Assorted Jam, 1½ lbs. 38¢.
MARMALADE — Assorted Australian Jam, 2 lb. can 29¢; 3 for 80¢. Grapefruit (commercial), 9½ oz. jar 13¢. two for 25¢; 7 lb. can 95¢.
APPLE BUTTER, 1 lb. 6 oz. can 15¢.
APRICOTS — 1 lb. 15 oz. can, 18¢; 3 for 50¢.
TABLE PEACHES, 1 lb. 14 oz. can 22¢; extra heavy syrup 35¢.
BARTLETT PEARS, per can 35¢; 3 for $1.00.
UNCLE JOHN'S MAPLE AND CANE SYRUP, ½-gal. can, $1.05.
DOMINO VICTORY SYRUP, 1-gal. can, 75¢.
DOMINO GOLDEN SYRUP, 1 lb. 2 oz. can 13¢, 2 for 25¢.
TOOTH PASTE — 25-cent size, 13¢; two for 25¢.
AUTO-STROP OR GILLETTE RAZORS, 6 BLADES, $1.95.
YARN — Nickel plated, 12 blades and trench mirror $2.45. 100 per cent pure worsted, gray, two ply, firmly twisted sock yarn. Skeins, per lb. 69¢.
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PAJAMAS — Medical Dept., Faultless Make, linen repp, sizes A, B, C, $1.45
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| Charma Cut Stick 13c per lb.; 2 for 25c | |
| Overseas Mints ½ lb. 19c each | |
| Nawaco Wafers, 2 oz. rolls 2 for 5c | 30 rolls 70c |
| Nawaco Wafers, 3 oz. rolls 4c each | 20 rolls 70c |
| Lemon Drops, Briggs 2 pkgs. for 5c | 24 pkgs. 50c |
| Auerbach's Fruit Tablets, lemon, lime and orange 5c pkg., 2 for 5c | 24 pkgs. 50c |
| Reid's Lumps, lemon and butter 5c pkg. for 5c, or 2 for 5c | 24 pkgs. 50c |
| Commercial Candy— | |
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| Chocolates 25c per lb.; 5-lb. box, $1.25 | |
| Jelly Drops or Turkish Paste 19c per lb.; 5-lb. box, 75c | |
| Bulk Candy 15c a lb. Also 13c a lb., 2 lbs. for 25c | |

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First Division

| | W. | L. | D. | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burnley | 20 | 3 | 8 | 67 | 23 | 48 |
| Liverpool | 15 | 6 | 10 | 53 | 27 | 40 |
| Newcastle United | 17 | 9 | 6 | 55 | 32 | 40 |
| Manchester City | 17 | 10 | 4 | 48 | 28 | 38 |
| Everton | 14 | 8 | 10 | 50 | 41 | 38 |
| Bolton Wanderers | 12 | 6 | 12 | 61 | 39 | 37 |
| Tottenham Hotspurs | 15 | 11 | 5 | 61 | 41 | 35 |
| Middlesbrough | 13 | 9 | 9 | 40 | 33 | 35 |
| Manchester United | 12 | 11 | 8 | 57 | 51 | 32 |
| Blackburn Rovers | 9 | 10 | 12 | 42 | 41 | 30 |
| Woolwich Arsenal | 10 | 10 | 10 | 43 | 44 | 30 |
| Bradford City | 9 | 11 | 12 | 42 | 43 | 30 |
| West Bromwich | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 | 44 | 30 |
| Chelsea | 11 | 11 | 7 | 34 | 35 | 29 |
| Aston Villa | 11 | 14 | 7 | 45 | 54 | 29 |
| Sunderland | 10 | 13 | 7 | 44 | 51 | 28 |
| Preston North End | 10 | 14 | 5 | 40 | 40 | 25 |
| Huddersfield Town | 8 | 16 | 8 | 25 | 41 | 24 |
| Sheffield United | 5 | 15 | 14 | 30 | 56 | 24 |
| Oldham Athletic | 5 | 14 | 12 | 35 | 71 | 22 |
| Derby County | 3 | 15 | 13 | 26 | 44 | 19 |
| Bradford | 6 | 17 | 7 | 34 | 56 | 19 |

Second Division

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 19 | 6 | 6 | 62 | 25 | 44 |
| Cardiff City | 16 | 6 | 8 | 44 | 26 | 40 |
| Blackpool | 17 | 9 | 6 | 38 | 28 | 40 |
| Bristol City | 15 | 8 | 8 | 34 | 22 | 38 |
| South Shields | 15 | 9 | 7 | 49 | 30 | 37 |
| West Ham United | 14 | 10 | 7 | 39 | 30 | 35 |
| Notts County | 11 | 10 | 10 | 37 | 30 | 32 |
| Leicester City | 11 | 10 | 10 | 33 | 36 | 32 |
| Clapton Orient | 11 | 11 | 9 | 30 | 34 | 31 |
| Bury | 13 | 13 | 7 | 36 | 40 | 31 |
| Rotherham County | 10 | 12 | 11 | 29 | 41 | 31 |
| Leeds United | 12 | 14 | 6 | 34 | 38 | 30 |
| Stoke | 10 | 11 | 9 | 37 | 33 | 29 |
| Wolverhampton | 12 | 14 | 5 | 34 | 47 | 29 |
| Port Vale | 10 | 12 | 8 | 38 | 34 | 28 |
| Notts Forest | 10 | 12 | 8 | 42 | 38 | 28 |
| Fulham | 10 | 13 | 7 | 29 | 40 | 27 |
| Hull City | 8 | 9 | 14 | 31 | 33 | 26 |
| Barnsley | 7 | 13 | 11 | 33 | 36 | 25 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 8 | 16 | 8 | 27 | 42 | 24 |
| Stockport County | 7 | 17 | 7 | 35 | 64 | 21 |
| Coventry City | 6 | 16 | 8 | 26 | 59 | 20 |

Third Division

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crystal Palace | 20 | 7 | 5 | 52 | 26 | 45 |
| Southampton | 15 | 6 | 10 | 51 | 24 | 40 |
| Swindon Town | 16 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 38 | 39 |
| Queens Park | 15 | 9 | 6 | 46 | 25 | 36 |
| Swansea Town | 12 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 35 | 36 |
| Millwall Athletic | 13 | 11 | 5 | 36 | 25 | 35 |
| Merthyr Town | 12 | 9 | 10 | 49 | 36 | 34 |
| Watford | 15 | 10 | 4 | 42 | 30 | 34 |
| Luton Town | 13 | 9 | 8 | 60 | 37 | 33 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 8 | 6 | 15 | 27 | 21 | 31 |
| Bristol Rovers | 12 | 11 | 5 | 42 | 43 | 29 |
| Grimsby Town | 11 | 13 | 7 | 34 | 42 | 29 |
| Northampton | 12 | 14 | 5 | 38 | 51 | 29 |
| Brighton and Hove | 10 | 13 | 8 | 35 | 44 | 28 |
| Norwich City | 8 | 12 | 11 | 31 | 36 | 27 |
| Portsmouth | 8 | 12 | 10 | 34 | 36 | 26 |
| Exeter City | 6 | 11 | 14 | 33 | 39 | 26 |
| Southend United | 10 | 15 | 5 | 28 | 42 | 25 |
| Reading | 10 | 18 | 4 | 34 | 47 | 24 |
| Newport County | 10 | 16 | 4 | 30 | 60 | 24 |
| Brentford | 7 | 16 | 7 | 29 | 49 | 21 |
| Gillingham | 5 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 61 | 18 |

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

| | W. | L. | D. | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glasgow Rangers | 30 | 1 | 2 | 82 | 21 | 62 |
| Celtic | 26 | 4 | 4 | 72 | 24 | 56 |
| Partick Thistle | 16 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 31 | 41 |
| Airdrieonians | 16 | 13 | 3 | 63 | 53 | 40 |
| Hearts | 15 | 10 | 9 | 51 | 41 | 39 |
| Third Lanark | 17 | 14 | 4 | 67 | 49 | 38 |
| Dundee | 14 | 9 | 10 | 40 | 33 | 38 |
| Greenock Morton | 13 | 11 | 12 | 51 | 46 | 38 |
| Motherwell | 13 | 10 | 9 | 52 | 41 | 35 |
| Hibernians | 14 | 15 | 7 | 43 | 50 | 35 |
| Kilmarnock | 13 | 15 | 8 | 50 | 61 | 34 |
| Academicals | 11 | 14 | 11 | 32 | 45 | 33 |
| Clyde | 15 | 14 | 2 | 47 | 44 | 32 |
| Aberdeen | 10 | 13 | 12 | 41 | 46 | 32 |
| Ayr United | 11 | 14 | 10 | 44 | 51 | 32 |
| Raith Rovers | 13 | 18 | 4 | 42 | 47 | 30 |
| Albion Rovers | 10 | 15 | 10 | 49 | 59 | 30 |
| Falkirk | 10 | 17 | 9 | 46 | 65 | 29 |
| Queens Park | 9 | 14 | 10 | 36 | 62 | 28 |
| Clydebank | 5 | 15 | 13 | 33 | 53 | 23 |
| Dumbarton | 8 | 24 | 3 | 34 | 78 | 19 |
| St. Mirren | 6 | 26 | 4 | 37 | 71 | 16 |

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Full programs in all three divisions of the English Association Football League were reverted to Saturday after a break necessitated by teams in the fourth round of competition for the English Cup. However, no change of leadership has to be recorded, the leading teams in each case emerging successful from their engagements. In the first division, Burnley continued a sequence of successes broken only by its unexpected downfall in the cup competition and seems well on its way toward winning the league championship.

A game charged with considerable interest was the meeting of Aston Villa and Huddersfield, for these teams contested in the cup final last year and were drawn together in the fourth round recently. The Villa men met with success on both occasions mentioned; but Saturday's game ended in a goalless draw. The highest scoring match of the day was in the second division, Notts County defeating Fulham by 5 goals to 1.

Only 10 games took place in the Scottish League, the Celtic team, which lately has fallen away somewhat, being again defeated. The results:

First Division

*Liverpool 0, Middlesbrough 0.
*Aston Villa 0, Huddersfield 0.
*Bradford 2, Derby 1.
*Manchester United 1, Bradford City 1.
Manchester City 1, *Preston 0.
Blackburn 2, *Newcastle 1.
*Sheffield United 2, Bolton 2.
*Tottenham 2, Everton 0.
West Bromwich 3, *Oldham 0.
*Chelsea 2, Sunderland 1.
*Burnley 1, Arsenal 0.

Second Division

*Stockport 2, Stoke 0.
*Notts Forest 5, Fulham 1.
*South Shields 1, Blackpool 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 2, *Wolverhampton 1.
*Clapton 0, Coventry 0.
*Hull 1, Notts County 1.
*Bury 1, Leeds 1.
*Rotherham 2, Cardiff 0.
Birmingham 1, *Bristol 0.
*Barnsley 1, West Ham 1.
*Port Vale 0, Leicester 0.

Third Division

Bristol Rovers 2, *Northampton 1.
Swansea 2, *Exeter 1.
*Newport 2, Grimsby 1.
*Southend 1, Reading 0.
*Portsmouth 2, Norwich 1.
*Millwall 0, Queens Park 0.
Crystal Palace 3, *Swindon 1.
*Plymouth 1, Luton 0.
*Watford 1, Brentford 0.
*Gillingham 1, Brighton 0.
*Merthyr 1, Southampton 1.

Scottish League

*Hearts 2, Airdrieonians 1.
*Dumbarton 1, Hibernians 0.
*Ayr 3, Celtic 1.
*Academicals 0, Raith 0.
*Falkirk 1, Motherwell 0.
*Dundee 1, Partick 0.
*Albion Rovers 2, Queens Park 1.
*Aberdeen 1, Kilmarnock 1.
*Clyde 3, St. Mirren 1.
*Clydebank 3, Greenock 1.

*Home team.

## KING WATCHES HOCKEY MATCH

### England and Ireland Play a Tie Contest in International Series at Beckenham, England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BECKENHAM, England (Saturday)—An important hockey match between national teams of England and Ireland took place here Saturday in the presence of King George and a crowd of 5000 and a fine game between the two strongest sides taking part in the international championship ended in a draw of 1 goal each.

The Irish forwards started off in brilliant style and M. H. Cork gave H. E. Haslam, the English goal keeper, some hard shots to deal with. After saving many times, Haslam was at last beaten by a splendid drive which entered the corner of the net from Cork's stick. R. O. D. Gilman then had his turn, for S. H. Shoveller and S. H. Saville, two of England's best forwards, compelled him to kick out vigorously to save his goal. The interval arrived with Ireland still ahead.

Even better hockey was displayed in the second half, Percy Murdock, the Irish center-half, earning great applause by the manner in which he checked Shoveller's clever stickwork. The ball traveled swiftly from end to end of the field and eventually Saville drew the Irish goal keeper and beat him at close range with a neat stroke. Both sides made strenuous efforts after this, one particularly fine run by Thomas Parslow drawing loud cheers; but neither side could score before the finish. The summary:

| IRELAND | ENGLAND |
|---|---|
| Comburn, lw | rw, Smith |
| Cork, il | ir, Saville |
| Carson, c | c, Shoveller |
| Parslow, ir | il, Leighto |
| Smails, rw | lw, Coles |
| Rowlands, lh | rh, Price |
| Murdock, ch | ch, Crockford |
| Malcomson, rh | lh, Stocks |
| Brown, lb | rb, Bennett |
| Bridge, rb | lb, Atkin |
| Gilman, g | g, Haslam |

Score—Ireland 1, England 1. Goals—Cork for Ireland; Saville for England. Umpires—F. A. Thomas and Peter Jackson. Time—Two 35m. periods.

## ENGLISH LEAGUE DEFEATS SCOTTISH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Representatives of the English and Scottish Association football leagues were in opposition for the twenty-sixth time Saturday on the ground of the Arsenal Football Club here and a fast game ended in a victory for the Englishmen by 1 goal to 0.

The early stages of play were marked by determined sallies on the part of the Scottish forwards. A. L. Morton on the left wing being especially clever. No less brilliant was Samuel Credzoy, on the English right wing, who was responsible for many attacking movements. Half time arrived without a score.

The Scotsmen had the advantage of a slight breeze in the second half and exploited a low, short-passing game to perfection; but although they made ground in workmanlike manner, weakness in front of the goal enabled the sturdy backs and reliable goal keeper to effect clearances. The English forwards were always pressing and after a penalty kick against Scotland had been missed, C. M. Buchan landed the ball in the net from a scramble in front of goal. Both sides tried hard after this, but no further goal was scored, the Englishmen thus placing the fourteenth victory to their credit against the Scottish League. The summary:

| ENGLAND | SCOTLAND |
|---|---|
| Paterson, ol | or, Archibald |
| Chambers, il | ir, Cunningham |
| Buchan, c | c, French |
| Kelly, ir | il, Cassidy |
| Chedzoy, or | ol, Morton |
| Bromilow, lh | rh, McIntyre |
| Wilson, ch | ch, Forrest |
| Damber, rh | lh, McMullan |
| Silcock, lb | rb, McStey |
| Cresswell, rb | lb, Thompson |
| Mew, g | g, Ferguson |

Score — English League 1, Scottish League 0. Goals—Buchan for English League. Referee—D. H. Asson. Time—Two 45m. periods.

## W. FREEMAN WINNER OF ENGLISH TITLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DONCASTER, England (Saturday)—W. Freeman of the Birchfield Harriers won the English national cross-country running championship here today, covering a distance of about 10 miles in 58m 6s., and winning by 40 yards from his clubmate, C. E. Blewett. The third man to arrive was Christopher Vose of Warrington. Birchfield Harriers, the holders, again won the team championship.

### HIGGINS NAMED CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Walter Higgins, United States junior two-mile champion, has been elected captain of the Columbia University track team. Higgins succeeds H. J. Hudson, who has left college.

## IRELAND LOSES TO WALES TEAM

### International Rugby Football Game Between These Two Countries Won by Latter 6-0

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—Wales defeated Ireland here Saturday in the international rugby football championship series by 6 points to 0. Neither team lined up as originally selected and the home side was handicapped by the absence of Thomas Mayne, scrumhalf. The match was marked by no flashes of brilliancy, but the Welshmen had the best of a moderate game. Early on the Irish team was penalized for some infringement and Thomas Johnson, the Cardiff wing threequarter, landed a fine goal for the visitors. Up to the interval it was evident the Welsh team, especially in the pack, was a smarter combination than the Irishmen; but when the teams turned round hopes ran high that Ireland, favored by the wind, would be able to wipe out the arrears. These hopes were rudely dispelled, for by a clever movement among the backs, the Welshmen scored another try, M. G. Thomas grounding the ball between the posts. Though Wales never looked like losing, there were some thrilling incidents in the last portion of the game, but the Irishmen failed to last and retired well beaten. The Irish pack was outplayed both in tight and loose by a heavier and smarter eight, while the Irish scrumhalf was overshadowed by his opponent. The summary:

| WALES | IRELAND |
|---|---|
| Parker, f | f, Bermingham |
| Williams, f | f, Collohy |
| Jones, f | f, Courtney |
| Winmill, f | f, Doherty |
| Morris, f | f, Halloran |
| Roberts, f | f, McClelland |
| Prosser, f | f, Purcell |
| Baker, f | f, Thompson |
| Brown, sh | sh, Jack |
| Lewis, fh | fh, Cunningham |
| Johnson, lw | rw, Cussen |
| Graham-Davies, lc | rc, Stephenson |
| Davies, rc | lc, Foster |
| Thomas, rw | lw, Cormac |
| Rees, b | b, Crawford |

Score—Wales 6, Ireland 0. Try—Thomas for Wales. Penalty goal—Johnson. Referee—J. M. Tennant. Time—Two 40m. periods.

## VICTORIA WINNER OF FINAL CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—In the final game of the 1920-1921 season of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, the new coast champions, Vancouver, were defeated by Victoria, the score at the end reading 11 to 8 in favor of the home team.

There was much ragged and much brilliant hockey and the best man on the ice was, without question, Frederickson, Victoria's speedy center. He was continually beating Taylor for the puck and a number of his shots were wonderfully turned aside by Lehman in the Vancouver goal.

The game opened in quite a brilliant manner, Frederickson and Dunderdale right from the face off went through the Vancouver defense and Victoria was 1 up within five seconds from the start. This early reverse put the visitors on their mettle and Taylor, with an assist from Duncan, beat Fowler, who made no attempt to save a high shot which went into the corner of the net. This period was easily Victoria's and Frederickson again scored after a pretty rush by W. Loughlin. Then came four minutes of hockey in which the home team put on three more goals, Dunderdale, H. Meeking and Frederickson beating Lehman. The visitors got warmed up early in the second period and there was a lot of good hockey in consequence, Vancouver scoring three times to Victoria's two, Taylor, J. Adams and Cook registering for the Sound City men, as against Gordon Meeking's final goal, and Jack Adams through his own goal, to augment the home side. In the last 20 minutes both sides scored four goals apiece, M. Meeking twice, Johnson and Frederickson for Victoria and Taylor once and Harris three times for Vancouver. The summary:

| VICTORIA | VANCOUVER |
|---|---|
| Dunderdale, lw | rw, Skinner |
| Johnson, r | r, MacKay |
| Frederickson, c | c, Taylor |
| H. Meeking, rw | lw, Harris |
| C. Loughlin, ld | rd, Duncan |
| W. Loughlin, rd | ld, Cook |
| Fowler, g | g, Lehman |

Score—Victoria 11, Vancouver 8. Goals—Frederickson 3, H. Meeking 3, Dunderdale 2, Johnson, G. Meeking, J. Adams for Victoria; Harris 3, Taylor 3, J. Adams, Cook for Vancouver. Substitutes—G. Meeking for Victoria, J. Adams for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## MINNESOTA DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Closing the season with a burst of speed and completely overwhelming their opponents, the University of Minnesota basketball team won a 29-to-13 victory over Northwestern University here Saturday night.

The Purple five, last in the Conference standing, fought hard but to no avail against the rushes of A. C. Oss '23, N. A. Arntson, 21 and F. R. Enke '22, who, playing their last games were the stars on the Minnesota team.

The Old Gold and Maroon started with a rush and at half time led by a score of 17 to 7, Oss and Arntson having divided scoring honors between them. The Purple did most of its work because of the scoring abilities of its guards, H. L. McKenzie '23, and C. W. Palmer '23 who totaled all the point accumulated by Northwestern.

Among other things, the victory gave to Oss the honor of being the high scorer of the Conference and he and Arntson led the ball to each other continuously in the second half. The game, despite the one-sided score, was interesting and hard fought throughout, Northwestern always threatening a spurt which never materialized.

| MINNESOTA | NORTHWESTERN |
|---|---|
| Oss, lf | rg, Palmer |
| Arntson, rf | lg, McKenzie |
| Schjoll, c | c, Holmes |
| Kearney, lg | rf, Sanders |
| Enke, rg | lf, Lyman |

Score—University of Minnesota 29; Northwestern University 13. Goals from floor—Oss 7, Arntson 4, Schjoll, Kearney for Minnesota; Palmer 2, McKenzie 2, Franzee for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Kearney 3 for Minnesota; McKenzie 3 for Northwestern. Referee—J. J. Rae. Umpire—Edward Lynch.

## TECHNOLOGY IS AGAIN WINNER

### Institute Retains the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association Championship

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — With a total of 19 points, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming team won the second annual New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool Saturday night. Dartmouth College was second with 12, Wesleyan University third with 11, Amherst College fourth with 6, Brown University fifth with 5 and Boston University sixth with 2.

S. B. Damon of Amherst maintained his undefeated record for the 50-yard swim by winning that event and breaking the pool record. He covered the distance in 25 1-5s. R. P. Bird of Dartmouth won the plunge, covering the 75 feet in 51 1-5s, a new tank record. Capt. S. N. Williams of Wesleyan was high scorer with a first in the 100 and second in the 50. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Damon, Amherst; Williams, Wesleyan, second; Fitzgibbon, Brown, third; Adams, Brown, fourth. Time—26⅕s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Greene, Technology; Trowbridge, Technology, second; Richardson, Boston University, third; Berrien, Wesleyan, fourth. Time—2m. 40⅗s.

Plunge—Won by Bird, Dartmouth; Short, Dartmouth, second; Southwick, Wesleyan, third; Boyce, Technology, fourth. Distance—75ft. in 51⅕s.

Dive—Won by Skinner, Technology; Ferdinand, Technology, second; Dawson, Brown, third; Ewer, Amherst, fourth.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Williams, Wesleyan; Taylor, Dartmouth, second; Biddell, Technology, third; Roberts, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—60⅘s.

Freshman Relay — Won by Brown (Smith, Jones, Staples, Mazet); Technology, second (Taylor, Evans, Marsh, Dunn). Time—1m. 45s.

## TORONTO ENTERS SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The University of Toronto's senior hockey team went into the semi-finals of the Allan Cup competition Saturday by again defeating the Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, senior Northern Ontario Hockey Association's champion team. The score was 13 to 3 for the varsity, and as the university also won the first game Thursday night by a score of 5 to 2, they captured the round by 18 goals to 5.

The northern Ontario hockey team never had a chance against the speedy university sextet. They were outplayed from start to finish. Their defense was incapable of withstanding the attacks of the Varsity forward line while their forwards were seldom able to penetrate the rear guard of the Blue and White. Varsity never looked better and are undoubtedly the logical contenders of eastern Canada for the Allan Cup, now in the possession of Brandon, champions of the Manitoba League.

McGill University, who lost both their games to Varsity in the senior Intercollegiate Hockey Union, but who entered the Allan Cup playoffs by virtue of their mastery of the Montreal City League, are scheduled to meet Varsity here tomorrow night in a game to decide the team which will go west. In view of McGill's two defeats by Varsity and of the fact that the Board of Governors are not in favor of them playing more hockey, it is thought likely that the easterners may default the scheduled game. No official word has been received from Montreal. The summary:

| TORONTO | SOO |
|---|---|
| Sullivan, Olson, lw | rw, Cook |
| Carson, c | c, Phillips, Desjardiens |
| Wright, Westman, rw | lw, Fisher, Lessard |
| Brown, ld | rd, Munro |
| Ramsay, rd | ld, Donnelly |
| Langtry, g | g, Walsh |

Score—University of Toronto 13, Sault Ste. Marie 3. Goals—Carson 8, Ramsay, Sullivan, Brown, Wright, Olson for Toronto; Phillips, Munro, Cook for Soo. Referee — Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

### HALL WINS TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Sherman Hall, New York City, national champion in foils, sabre, and three weapons, for 1920, permanently won the Hudson Budd Sabre Cup, offered to members of the New York Athletic Club at the club house on Wednesday evening. The other competitors were Leo Nunes, three-weapon champion for 1921, C. A. Bill, a former champion, and George Nunes, younger brother of the champion. Hall won all his bouts, defeating George Nunes, who was given a handicap of 2, 5 touches to 2, disposing of Bill 5 to 1, and finally defeating Leo Nunes, after a number of inconclusive bouts, 5 touches to 2.

## INDIANA WINS AT WRESTLING

### Captures Intercollegiate Championship of Middle West in a Western Conference Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—The intercollegiate wrestling championship of the middle west was won by Indiana University in the Western Conference wrestling, fencing and gymnastic meet held March 10 and 11 at Indiana University. Chicago won first in the gymnastic events while Wisconsin and Illinois divided honors in fencing. In the wrestling events, Indiana just defeated the strong Iowa State College team and won by a score of 15 to 16. University of Nebraska won third with a total of 12 points.

E. W. Mumby '21, A. F. Stanley '22 and O. N. Ratcliffe '23 were the point getters for the winning Crimson team. Mumby won over Hunter '21 of Iowa on a fall in the final bout for the western championship in the 175-pound class. The first bout went to Mumby of Indiana on a fall in 4m. 10s. The second bout went to a draw, and the third went to Mumby by a fall in 4m. 11s. The win on a fall gave Indiana 8 points. Stanley and Ratcliffe won second in the 115 and 125-pound classes, thus adding 8 points more to the Crimson total.

C. B. Sweeny '21, of Iowa, was the only championship winner on the Old Gold team. He won over Sternaman '22, Illinois, by a decision in the 135-pound class. The summary:

WRESTLING

115-Pound Class—M. E. Sogard, Iowa State, defeated A. F. Stanley, Indiana, two out of three decisions.

125-Pound Class—R. P. Myers, Northwestern, and O. N. Ratcliff, Indiana, wrestled to three draws.

135-Pound Class—C. B. Sweeney, Iowa, won over Sternaman, on two out of three decisions.

Illinois won second with one match and Chicago took third.

Indiana University, as present holders of the western intercollegiate wrestling championship, will meet the strong Pennsylvania State College wrestlers at Bloomington, March 30, to determine the national collegiate championship. The Pennsylvania State team holds the championship of the east.

## YALE WRESTLERS DEFEAT HARVARD

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The Yale varsity and freshmen wrestling teams defeated the Harvard varsity and freshmen in their dual meets here Friday, the Eli varsity winning 14 to 11 and the freshmen 22 to 3.

In the varsity match neither team succeeded in securing a fall, all of the results being scored on decisions. Capt. Patrick Mallon '21 of Yale won the feature match by defeating J. F. Stearns '22 in the 135-pound class. The summary of the varsity match follows:

115-Pound Class—A. B. Walker '22, Harvard, defeated M. L. Thompson '21S, Yale, by a decision.

125-Pound Class—H. J. Freedman '23, Harvard, defeated W. S. Moore '22S, Yale, by a decision.

135-Pound Class—Patrick Mallon '21, Yale, defeated J. F. Stearns '22, Harvard, by a decision.

145-Pound Class—W. W. Benjamin '22, Yale, defeated W. R. Barker '22, Harvard, by a decision.

158-Pound Class—R. E. Woods '21S, Yale, defeated Francis Rouillard '23, Harvard, by a decision.

175-Pound Class—R. D. Darrell '21, Yale, defeated C. A. C. Eastman '23, Harvard, by default.

Heavyweight Class—J. F. Brown '22, Harvard, defeated R. D. Darrell '21, Yale, by a decision.

## PENNSYLVANIA WINS FROM PRINCETON 33-22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The University of Pennsylvania varsity basketball team defeated the Princeton varsity at Weightman Hall, Saturday night, in an Intercollegiate Basketball League game, 33 to 22.

Capt. D. J. McNichol of the Red and Blue was easily the star of the game with 25 points to his credit, 21 of them being from the foul line. Capt. H. R. Opie '21 of Princeton made a wonderful goal from the middle of the court in the first half of the game. The summary:

| PENNSYLVANIA | PRINCETON |
|---|---|
| Rosenast, lf | rg, Legendre, Dans |
| Huntzinger, rf | lg, Winfield |
| Graves, c | c, Dickinson |
| Voegelin, lg | rf, Jefferies |
| McNichol, rg | lf, Brawner, Opie, Bergen |

Score—University of Pennsylvania 33, Princeton University 22. Goals from floor—Graves, McNichol 2, Huntzinger, Voegelin for Pennsylvania; Jefferies 2, Opie 2, Legendre 2, Bergen for Princeton. Goals from foul—McNichol 21 for Pennsylvania; Legendre 8 for Princeton. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## EDWIN BINNEY JR. BREAKS A RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Edwin Binney Jr. '21 of Yale established a new intercollegiate record for the 50-yard swim in the meet between Yale University and the College of the City of New York in the Carnegie pool Friday night. His time was 24 1-5s., clipping one-fifth of a second off the intercollegiate mark which he made on March 20, 1920.

Binney also swam in the 40-yard event a few minutes afterward and equaled the intercollegiate record of 19s., held by himself, Earle of University of Chicago and Kananui, United States Naval Academy. Yale won the meet by a score of 48 to 5. Yale won at water polo 20 to 11. The swimming summary follows:

50-Yard Swim—Won by Edwin Binney Jr., Yale; R. F. Solley, Yale, second; Irving Ashworth, City College, third. Time—24½s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by W. L. Jelliffe, Yale; L. P. Thurston, Yale, second; Irving Ashworth, City College, third. Time—56⅘s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. D. Pratt, Yale; H. R. Marshall, Yale, second; Lee Lehrman, City College, third. Time—2m. 23⅗s.

Relay Race—Won by Yale University (D. B. Gauss, Daniel Tyler Jr., A. M. Schaeffer, F. H. Cooke).

Fancy Diving—Won by P. H. Crane, Yale, 98.7 points; J. K. Pollard, Yale, second, 95.5 points; Harold Fink, City College, third, 80.3 points.

Plunge for Distance—Won by N. T. Guernsey, Yale, 75ft. in 48s.; C. D. Pratt, Yale, second, 66ft.; Harold Fink, City College, third, 54ft.

## J. H. SHOEMAKER RETAINS TITLE

### Defeats C. A. Vaughan in Play-Off for United States Amateur Pocket Billiards Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—For the eighth year in succession J. H. Shoemaker of the New York Athletic Club is the United States amateur pocket billiard champion. He won the tourney at the Chicago Athletic Association here by defeating C. A. Vaughan of Chicago in the play-off of their tie here Friday night. The score was 125 to 78 in 35 innings.

It was their second clash of the tourney, Shoemaker having given Vaughan his only previous defeat. The Chicago aspirant got away with 38 points in the first six innings, but Shoemaker came fast and had a lead of 50 to 39 at the twelfth inning. From this period on, clever safety play by the New Yorker made the outcome certain. The high runs were 15 for the champion and one less for the runner-up. The match by frames:

J. H. Shoemaker—1 5 7 8 9 2 6 7 0 0 0 5 14 13 0 0 0 14 2 0 0 0 0 2 15 0 0 0 0 3 4 6 1 2—126. Scratch 1; innings 35; high run 15.

C. A. Vaughan—0 14 8 8 6 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 0 3 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 9 3 0 0—83. Scratches 5; innings 35; high run 14.

Referee—J. H. Levis.

## DARTMOUTH WINS IN CLOSE CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the concluding game of the Columbia University basketball season, the Dartmouth College team won a well-deserved victory from the local players by a narrow margin Saturday, the final score being 26 to 21. F. X. Heep '23 showed well for the victors, scoring three of the seven floor goals for his team, and being especially good in dribbling down the length of the court. J. H. Johnson '21 did well for Columbia, but the team inclined toward foul tactics, no less than 20 fouls being called on them, 12 of which T. H. Cullen '23 converted into goals for Dartmouth, while Robert Pulleyn got only 2 of his 8 shots, and Walter Elder '23 scored only 1 out of 3.

At the end of the first half the score stood 14 to 13, in favor of Dartmouth, but during the second half Columbia took the lead twice, only to lose it on fouls, the last four scores being of the latter variety. After the game, the Columbia team selected Lester Watson '22 for next year's captain, by an unanimous vote. The line-up and summary:

| DARTMOUTH | COLUMBIA |
|---|---|
| Cullen, lf | rg, Reilly, Lautman |
| Yuill, rf | lg, Pulleyn |
| Chamberlain, c | c, Watson |
| Heep, lg | rf, Johnson |
| Millar, rg | lf, Tynan, Eder, Kerin |

Score—Dartmouth College 26, Columbia University 21. Goals from floor—Heep 3, Cullen 2, Yuill, Chamberlain for Dartmouth; Johnson 4, Pulleyn 2, Reilly 2, Tynan for Columbia. Goals from foul—Cullen 12 for Dartmouth; Pulleyn 2, Eder for Columbia. Referee—J. M. O'Shea, West Point. Umpire—G. P. Cartwright, Pennsylvania State College. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## YALE OVERWHELMED BY CORNELL FIVE

ITHACA, New York—Cornell University easily defeated Yale in their Intercollegiate Basketball League game here Saturday night 42 to 8. The Cornell defense was very strong and Yale was able to make only one goal from the floor and that was by H. L. J. de Sibour '23, a substitute, in the last few minutes of play.

I. N. Sidman '21 was high scorer for Cornell with 20 points to his credit while Capt. Joaquim Molinet '21 made 10 from 5 goals from the floor. The summary:

| CORNELL | YALE |
|---|---|
| Molinet, lf | rg, Cooper |
| Barkalew, Luther, rf | lg, Flynn |
| Rippe, Downs, c | c, Adams, Ohley |
| Sidman, lg | rf, Keck, Larner |
| Cornish, Pope, rg | lf, Alderman, deSibour |

Score—Cornell University 42, Yale University 9. Goals from floor—Molinet 5, Rippe 4, Sidman 4, Cornish, Barkalew for Cornell; deSibour for Yale. Goals from foul—Sidman 12 for Cornell; Alderman 5, Flynn for Yale. Time—Two 20m. periods.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SCOTTISH NIGHT at NEW BOSTON ARENA TONIGHT at 8
16 EVENTS, including
Fancy Figure, Speed and Scottish Dances
COL. PERCY A. GUTHRIE will present banner to American Volunteers in Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

## MORTIMER AND PELL WINNERS

### Defeat Jay Gould and J. W. Wear in the Final Round of the United States Racquet Doubles Championship Match

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of the New York Racquet & Tennis Club, sprang somewhat of a surprise yesterday when they won the United States doubles racquet championship title from Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Philadelphia Tennis & Racquet Club and 1920 champions, by defeating the latter team in the final round on the courts of the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club four games to three, 15—12, 11—5, 9—15, 15—10, 15—13, 4—15, 15—5.

The match was a battle royal with the champions of 1915 showing better staying powers. All four players are ranked high in this sport and they gave an exhibition worthy of their best efforts. The first game was close, with the new champions having a slight advantage. The second game found the former champions slightly better. In the third game they won rather easier than in the second, but the fourth and fifth games found Pell and Mortimer the more effective. The sixth game was a runaway for Gould and Wear, while the seventh and final game was just the reverse.

Gould and Wear won their way to the final round Saturday by defeating Hewitt Morgan and G. M. Heckscher of the New York Racquet & Tennis Club, four games to one, 11—15, 15—5, 15—8, 15—6. The champions were rather slow in getting started; but once they got their form, there was never any question regarding the outcome.

Pell and Mortimer secured their final-round bracket by defeating Fulton Cutting and F. T. Frelinghuysen of the New York Racquet & Tennis Club four games to one. With the exception of the second game, the winners seemed to outclass their opponents at all stages. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUET DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Philadelphi Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Hewitt Morgan and G. M. Heckscher, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 11—15, 15—5, 15—8, 15—6, 15—6.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated Fulton Cutting and F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—3, 9—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—7.

Final Round

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Philadelphia Tennis and Racquet Club, 15—12, 11—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—13, 4—15, 15—5.

## KANSAS CITY WINS TROPHY

### Captures United States Amateur Basketball Title by Defeating Southwestern College Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Kansas City will be the home of the United States Amateur basketball championship trophy for at least a year as the result of the Kansas City Athletic Club's victory over Southwestern College of Winfield, Kansas, here Saturday night. The two teams met in the finals of the 1921 tournament, and the Blue Diamonds won, 42 to 36. Atlanta Athletic Club of Atlanta, Georgia, won third place honors by defeating the Lowe Campbells, another local team, in a preliminary game Saturday night.

The Kansas City Athletic Club quintet played through the tournament without a defeat, winning the championship in four consecut

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## RUMANIAN OUTPUT OF OIL COMPARED

### Senator Orecu, in Reviewing the Position of the Petroleum Industry, Points Out Needs of This Product at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — The position of the oil industry in Rumania, which used to produce 3 per cent and now only 2 per cent of the world's oil output, is summed up by a recent statement in the Rumanian Senate, made by Senator Orecu, representing the chief oil districts. The Senator's statement follows:

"The development of the petroleum industry during the past 18 years has brought results of a very felicitous nature to our country. The production had reached 500 cars daily and these 500 cars made a total of 180,000 cars yearly, and formed a large and important factor in our economic life, for this petroleum meant to us the value of 140,000,000 lei in exports. To realize the magnitude of this the figures should be compared with the value of our grain exports, 600,000,000 lei, remembering that our export of grain is our life as a nation.

#### Cracking Up Crude Oil

"From the 180,000 cars of crude oil there was extracted 42,000 cars of benzine, 38,000 cars of petrol, 5000 cars of lubricants and 91,000 cars of burning fuel. Our industries consumed 75,000 cars of burning fuel, the greater part of it having been used by the railways. The export consisted of 29,000 cars of benzine, 32,000 cars of lamp oil, 5000 cars of lubricants and 16,000 cars of liquid fuel. Then the war broke out. When our troops had to retreat, the wholesale destruction of this national wealth was carried out rather thoroughly; everything was burned, refineries, wells and reservoirs.

"In spite of the destruction, however, we found things in fairly good working order after the German occupation. They had, with what materials they found at hand, repaired some of the wells, also they had drilled some new wells on the state lands where oil was a certainty. By what means they accomplished it does not matter, the fact remains that after the withdrawal of the Germans, we found there was a daily production of 400 cars. A short time later, thanks to the royal decrees we find it reduced to 240 cars and even below that figure. Now, how do we stand with this production of 240 cars? The reply is quite simple. The calculations I quote are from statistics of the Ministry of Industry, and the figures are taken from the reports of the Government Board of Mines.

#### Home Consumption

"For Greater Rumania we need 600 cars daily, in order to supply the railways and other industries with the necessary liquid fuel. We consume annually 9000 cars of benzine, 14,000 cars of lamp oil, and 3000 cars of mineral lubricating oil. With our present production of 240 cars daily we have a deficit of 600 cars of lubricant and 76,000 of liquid fuel, and this is not counting the deficit in old Rumania, which is 34,000 cars of burning fuel. The other products, benzine and petrol, are not of such vital importance to us as the burning fuel, which is an absolute necessity for our country.

"Now that is the situation at present, and the most serious part of the question is not, that the production is this inadequate 240 cars, but that it is gradually decreasing. Now if we are going to have the 500 cars, which is the amount necessary to supply our own needs, we must drill 150,000 meters every year. In this business of wells and production, we must understand that the production gradually decreases, so that if we wish to keep it at 500 cars there must be 150,000 meters drilled every year.

"Now what must we drill to maintain our present insufficient supply of 240 cars? We must drill at least one-half of 150,000 meters or 75,000 meters. Last year we drilled just 17,000 meters, and looking at the matter from any point of view, if 75,000 meters is necessary to maintain our present production, 17,000 meters means that in a short time this will have fallen to 140 cars daily, and when that happens, as happen it must, our position will be an extremely critical one. Rest assured that this is our exact situation unless by some method crude oil can be obtained by some other means than drilling in the earth for it. When our output drops below 240 cars we shall be forced to import not only lamp oil and benzine but lubricants and burning fuel as well. Of the latter, even today we have not sufficient, and I must inform you that under the conditions now appertaining we are not in a position to import anything.

#### Oil Sought Abroad

"Our Minister of Communications has, I believe, entered into negotiations with the United States of America for the purchase of burning fuel. I cannot state the price as I have not the figures by me; all I know is that fuel is being sought abroad for our railways. Also I know that two of our fast train services have been suspended owing to lack of fuel. We are burning now from five to six cars daily from our reserve of fuel and I shall not speak of the future when of necessity our needs will be greater. It simply means the total stagnation of our means of communication. The position we now find ourselves in, in regard to our petroleum industry is that, from a state capable of exporting, we shall be reduced to the necessity of importing for our own needs."

## COTTON SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Dropping of the Excess Profits Duty Is Expected to Help Revive Manufacturing of Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—There is nothing of a hopeful character to report in regard to the British cotton industry for the early part of February. It would not be quite right to say that the trade is as bad as ever, because it is worse. Spinners and manufacturers are declining to put further quantities of yarn and cloth to stock. Some of the most reputable firms have adopted an 18-hour week, and one firm of spinners and manufacturers, owning 10 mills and with 100 years' history behind it, has today closed its mills indefinitely because the management refuses to go on adding to an overburdened stock. In fact, the directors have decided to allow the operatives a weekly allowance of pay rather than continue making yarn and cloth for which there is no demand.

Among buyers a practice has recently developed whereby thousands of pounds sterling are being paid to be relieved from old contracts so that new contracts may be made on the lower prices. It is hoped, however, that the announcement of Mr. A. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the excess profits duty will be dropped at the end of the budget year in April, will have the effect of restoring confidence in trade.

Cotton leaders have already expressed the view that this promise to drop the duty will help more than anything to revive trade and reintroduce a spirit of enterprise. Last April this duty was raised from 40 to 60 per cent on profits based on pre-war rates, and Mr. Chamberlain's announcement has been accepted with a great deal of relief.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Foreign & Domestic Bankers Acceptance Corporation has filed a certificate with the corporation commissioner showing an increase in its capital by the issue of $1,000,000 class A stock and $900,000 class B. The original $100,000 stock is to be exchanged into class B, making the total capital $2,000,000.

Ground has been broken for the United States Government's coal washing plant at the Matanusha field, Alaska. This plant will be accessible to private operators and will cost about $250,000.

The Government of Ecuador has decreed that export duties must be paid in gold.

A general increase in import duties is provided in the new budget of British India, according to advices received by the United States Department of Commerce. The increase on most products is 7½ per cent to 11 per cent ad valorem.

The cities of Liverpool and Birmingham, England, are to issue a 5½ per cent joint municipal loan of £3,500,000 and £3,000,000, respectively, at 90, redeemable 1961.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK COMPARISONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

| | Mar. 11 | Mar 4 |
|---|---|---|
| **RESOURCES** | | |
| Gold reserves— | | |
| Coin and certificates | $254,276 | $234,353 |
| Settlement fund | 522,216 | 526,499 |
| Total held by bank | 782,492 | 760,852 |
| With F. R. agent | 1,240,570 | 1,236,560 |
| Redemption fund | 164,844 | 165,978 |
| Total gold reserve | 2,187,906 | 2,163,090 |
| Legal tender, silver, etc | 210,018 | 212,672 |
| Total reserves | 2,397,924 | 2,375,763 |
| Bills discounted (secured by gov war ob) | 1,005,977 | 981,840 |
| All other | 1,382,473 | 1,359,665 |
| Bills bot in open mkt | 146,608 | 164,004 |
| Total bills on hand | 2,515,058 | 2,505,509 |
| U. S. Govt bonds | 25,847 | 25,848 |
| U. S. Victory bonds | 19 | 19 |
| U. C. certfs of indebt | 255,687 | 257,693 |
| Total earning assets | 2,796,611 | 2,789,069 |
| Bank premises | 20,193 | 19,738 |
| Uncol items and oth ded | 605,758 | 631,957 |
| 5% red fu & F R bk nts | 12,723 | 12,199 |
| Gold abroad or in trans | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| All other resources | 9,145 | 8,580 |
| Total resources | 5,845,659 | 5,840,601 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Capital paid-in | $101,003 | $100,865 |
| Surplus fund | 202,036 | 202,036 |
| Govt deposits | 81,521 | 56,941 |
| Due to mem—res acct | 1,731,429 | 1,705,364 |
| Deferred avail items | 467,221 | 482,385 |
| Other deposits | 30,776 | 24,664 |
| Total gross deposits | 2,310,947 | 2,268,754 |
| F R notes in act circul | 2,006,846 | 2,042,611 |
| F R bank nts—net liab | 182,087 | 185,109 |
| All other liabilities | 42,746 | 41,226 |
| Total liabilities | 5,845,659 | 5,840,601 |
| Ratio of tot res to net dep and note liab com | 80.8% | 80.8% |
| Ratio of gold res to F R nts aft set aside 35% agst deposit liab | 89.9% | 89.8% |

### NORWEGIAN SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The shipping industry of Norway is in a critical position as 700,000 tons of shipping, or a fifth of the whole commercial fleet of the country, is laid up. While freights have increased, they have not kept pace with expenses, and the Norwegian Shipowners Association is appealing to the state banks for aid to overcome the present difficulties.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

### Professionals Doing Most of the Trading, Which Makes It Difficult to Determine Real Outcome at the Present Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York — Since professional operators in the stock market are most sensitive to about "every wind that blows," the setback during the latter part of last week is somewhat discounted so far as it may be depended upon as a permanent sign of any long range trend of prices. The recession is further discounted by the reports that here are comparatively few margin accounts and investment buying has quieted down considerably. From these facts and the selling of Friday it is deduced that there is a large short interest in the market. Of course there are many disturbing signs in the general business situation such as the possibilities involved in the railroad and other wage reductions, the unsettled condition in European affairs, and the incomplete deflation of prices. These are interpreted to mean it is time to sell or bear the market by the professionals; but modifying these indications are the statements of some of the leading business men in the country, the tenor of whose opinions generally is in harmony with the statement of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, who says:

"Although the country is fundamentally sound, it is too early to venture a prediction of an early revival of business conditions. There is every ground to feel optimistic, however."

The consensus of opinion among the brokers, is that while caution should be exercised there are attractive investment opportunities available at the present time.

Saturday there appeared the usual buying to cover which gave the market some appearance of recovery from the low prices of Friday.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending March 11, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

| Sales— | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53,500 Allied Chem | 43 | 38¾ | 40⅞ |
| 2,400 Am Agri Chem | 49⅝ | 47⅝ | 49 |
| 6,400 Am Beet Sug | 45½ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 3,800 Am Bosch Mag | 54¼ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| 2,900 Am H & L pfd | 45¼ | 42⅞ | 43 |
| 19,200 Am Sugar | 93½ | 89 | 90¼ |
| 15,000 Am Tel & Tel | 102 | 101¼ | 102 |
| 22,200 Am Woolen | 65½ | 62½ | 63 |
| 27,800 Anaconda | 38⅛ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 14,500 Atchison | 82⅝ | 77⅜ | 77⅜ |
| 138,800 Atl Gulf | 44¼ | 39¼ | 41 |
| 69,900 Bald Loco | 90⅜ | 84½ | 84⅝ |
| 22,600 Balt & Ohio | 34½ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 37,000 Beth Steel B | 58 | 54½ | 54½ |
| 26,300 Can Pacific | 114½ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 10,400 Cent Leather | 39⅜ | 36¼ | 36⅝ |
| 45,300 Chandler | 72½ | 69 | 70½ |
| 11,300 Ches & Ohio | 60¼ | 56⅜ | 56⅝ |
| 16,200 Corn Prods | 72¼ | 69 | 69 |
| 60,500 Crucible | 95¼ | 86⅛ | 86¼ |
| 16,900 Cub Am Sug | 31⅜ | *25 | *25⅜ |
| 5,600 Cuba Cane | 24¼ | 21 | 21⅞ |
| 7,700 Fam Players | 57⅝ | 62½ | 62⅝ |
| 76,500 Gen Asphalt | 57⅜ | 49½ | 49⅜ |
| 4,100 Gen Elec | 133½ | *127 | *127⅛ |
| 69,600 Gen Motors | 13⅜ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 15,000 Goodrich | 38⅜ | 34⅞ | 35 |
| 28,200 Gt Nor pfd | 75¼ | 69¾ | 70 |
| 11,100 Inspiration | 33⅞ | 30 | 30 |
| 2,200 Int Harvester | 97 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 3,500 Int M M | 14¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 15,100 Int M M pfd | 52½ | 46 | 47 |
| 8,000 Int Paper | 56¼ | 51½ | 52¼ |
| 8,500 Lehigh | 53¼ | (*49½ | *49½ |
| 140,000 Mex Pet | 158¾ | 143 | 144¼ |
| 11,200 Midvale | 31 | 29 | 29⅜ |
| 20,600 N Y Central | 71½ | 66 | 66⅛ |
| 24,900 New Haven | 19⅜ | 18 | 18¼ |
| 43,400 No Pacific | 82¼ | 75⅜ | 76 |
| 50,600 Pan Pet | 75½ | 67 | 67⅜ |
| 4,400 Ritts Coal | 59 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 56,200 Reading | 75⅝ | 69⅛ | 69⅜ |
| 16,000 Rep I & Steel | 67⅝ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ |
| 26,200 Royal Dutch | 63¾ | 60 | 62⅜ |
| 26,900 Sears Roebuck | 79¾ | 72 | 73½ |
| 4,900 Shell Trans | 41¼ | 40 | 40⅜ |
| 102,000 Sinclair | 22¼ | 19⅞ | 20⅜ |
| 45,500 South Pacific | 77⅛ | 70 | 70¼ |
| 23,600 South Railway | 21⅞ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 37,300 Union Pac | 121¼ | *113⅝ | 114⅛ |
| 41,900 Un Fruit | 103¼ | 98½ | 101⅞ |
| 12,800 U S Food Prods | 22⅜ | 18⅝ | 19 |
| 22,400 U S Rubber | 68¼ | 65½ | 65⅝ |
| 159,000 U S Steel | 82½ | 78 | 78 |
| 12,200 Utah Copper | 51 | *46½ | *46¾ |
| 14,400 Vanadium | 34½ | 29 | 29 |
| 4,800 Westinghouse | 48 | 45¼ | 45½ |

*Ex-dividend.

### NEW MOTOR COMPANY

DETROIT, Michigan—The formation of a new motor company is announced by former Vice-President Klingensmith of the Ford Motor Company. The company will be known as the Gray Motor Corporation, and they expect to get into production this summer. They say they have perfected a four-cylinder motor which will run 27 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The car will sell for about $1200.

### BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British Exchequer returns for the period April 1, 1920, to February 12 last show: Receipts £1,094,108,720; expenditure £964,172,100. Corresponding period of previous financial year: Receipts £962,024,582, expenditure £1,300,597,652.

### SOVIET RUSSIA PAPER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—During 1920, the 37 paper factories in Soviet Russia turned out 2,250,000 poods of paper, i. e., three-quarters of the set program. Successful experiments have been carried out in the manufacture of paper from straw, feather, grass (stipa pennata), and other plants.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
8 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

## REPORT OF CANADA'S ASBESTOS COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Excellent as have been the reports of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada Limited in recent years, the financial statement for the period ended December 31, 1920, surpassed them in almost every particular. Profits for 12 months, after provision was made for government taxes, amounted to $1,661,672, a gain of $187,920, over 1919, and an increase of $484,493 over the 1918 showing. With the addition of $125,266 interest on investments and other miscellaneous revenue, compared with $99,565 in 1919 and $76,634 in 1918, the corporation's net revenue for 1920 reached $1,786,938, compared with the 1919 total of $1,573,317, and that of $1,253,813 in 1918. After allowance is made for bond interest and providing for renewals and replacements to the extent of $272,338, compared with $224,691 a year ago, together with the writing-off of $315,659 to provide for exhaustion of minerals, compared with $190,554 in 1919 and $104,396 in 1918, there remained a balance available for distribution of $1,048,940, representing approximately 15 per cent on the combined issues. This compares with 14.4 per cent in 1919, 11.4 per cent in 1918, and 3.6 per cent in 1917.

There were distributed during the year dividends and bonuses aggregating $582,500, compared with $530,000 in 1919 and $190,000 in 1918. After all deductions the surplus reached the total of $2,052,831, the sum of $466,440 being added as a result of the year's successful operations.

The strong working capital position disclosed in former statements underwent material augmentation, net working capital at the end of 1920 amounting to $3,398,494, compared with $2,991,728 in the 1919 report and $2,353,355 in that of 1918. The increase was due mainly to the growth in the company's investments.

The president, Mr. W. G. Ross, says: "The orders on the company books are as great as the orders on hand a year ago."

## VIEW ON NEED IN BUSINESS TODAY

### Leadership Supported by Collective Thinking Pointed Out as Step in Solving Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The need of leadership in business was never greater than at the present day, to establish international trade on a broader basis of collective thinking, and to finance America's products further toward the foreign consumer, said George E. Smith, at a luncheon of the Kiwanis Club of New York. Mr. Smith is president of the Royal Typewriter Company, and a director in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Manufacturers Association. He is also a member of the organizing and executive committees of the new Foreign Trade Financing Corporation. He said, in part:

"During the war we mobilized the thinking brains of the country and solved the great problem which then confronted us. I believe that now there is even greater need for leadership of that character. The reason why we have not that leadership now is because we are thinking as individualists. We need group thinking. We must stand solidly behind these thinkers and leaders, then the problem will be solved.

"International trade must have a broader basis. It must be spread further out to the people, but in order to do that it is necessary that confidence be established in those who attempt the solution of a problem of such a tremendous character.

"We have in the past been a debtor nation. Our quick transition to a creditor nation reversed our position. Creditor selling is entirely different from debtor selling. We should have gradually absorbed direct securities to cover this trade balance which accumulated. But on account of the rapidity of the transition we could not do so. It is necessary to find a means of absorbing these securities.

"The problem is so big that it is not a bankers' problem, but the problem of the whole people. It is a question of America being really educated enough to get behind this proposition under the guidance of its executives. America is a producing nation. But a producing nation cannot long survive unless it is a saving nation. Only so can we master this economic problem."

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| | Saturday | Friday | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling | $3.90¼ | $3.90 | $4.8665 |
| Francs (French) | .07093/8 | .0711 | .1930 |
| Francs (Belgian) | .0741½ | .0743 | .1930 |
| Lire | .0369 | .0368½ | .1930 |
| Guilders | .3427 | .3433 | .4020 |
| German marks | .0159¼ | .0159 | .2380 |
| Canadian dollar | .87⅝ | .876 | .... |
| Argentine pesos | .3413 | .34625 | .4825 |

### CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing-house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $34,683,930 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $30,700,280 from the previous week.

### American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, April 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 18, 1921.

On account of the Annual Meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 19, to Tuesday, March 29, 1921, both days included. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE A PUZZLE

### Many Contributing Causes to the Variations in Money Rates That so Disturb Business and Financial Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Even the man in the street who knows nothing about finance watches the movements of the franc. In relation to the dollar the franc at one bound came from above 17 to less than 14. In relation to the pound it was up to 61 and then suddenly went below 50. Such a startling rise is absolutely unprecedented. What are the causes?

There can be no doubt that the Paris Conference was the principal cause of these amazing changes in value. Psychological and political factors are more important than is often supposed in the money market. Why financial men should have believed that Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George would at last do what has not been done for 2½ years, namely, fix the liabilities of Germany and thus help to materialize the expectations of France, is not very clear. It is sufficient that they did believe that the Paris Conference would accomplish something of consequence. Up went the franc with astonishing rapidity. A profound sensation was caused. Everybody who had pounds or dollars to sell sold them in order to avoid further losses, and the result was that the franc went higher and higher.

#### Bankers Differ

Everybody must wish to know whether these changes are likely to last or whether they are a flash in the pan. The Paris bankers, consulted by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, held the most diverse opinions. One of them was certain that the franc would soon be down to 17 to the dollar and over 60 to the pound again. Another believed that a crack had at last come and that the franc would go to 13 and 40 respectively. It is clear that the bankers cannot foresee what will happen in regard to the exchanges. As for business men, they are utterly perplexed. It was bad enough to do business when the franc was so low. But it is perhaps worse to do business when the franc is such a fluid and flying quantity.

English firms are indeed getting out of the difficulty by drawing up contracts in which the pound sterling is defined as 40 francs or in some cases as 35 francs. British cotton spinners have proposed such bargains to French firms. A French automobile firm has sold its products in England on the same fixed basis. These are significant facts. The "Temps," however, remarks that it is a mistake to assume that such contracts, even though numerous, will bring down the value of the pound sterling or increase the value of the franc. They simply mean that the prices of goods are proportionately reduced. French customers would have to buy sterling bills at current market rates to pay for goods.

Nevertheless, adds the Temps, the improvement in the franc may be due to the tendency of America to agree to postponement of certain European debts and to open credits with French importers. If the French market is not to be lost, if America is still to do business with France, it must be at something different from the rate of 17 francs to the dollar.

#### Rise Too Swift to Last

On the other hand the "Journal des Débats" thinks that the rise of the franc is too swift to last. It could only be due to speculation. People are gambling upon a rise in the franc in consequence of recent political events. Even supposing hopes are well founded, they cannot be quickly realized and are undoubtedly exaggerated. Therefore there is much that is fictitious in these jumps of the franc. Rises will be followed by reaction. They are not to be welcomed unless they are slow and genuine, for they upset business.

The odd thing is that the bank rate is frequently ignored and business is done on agreed exchange rates. The foreign banks in France—American, English, Spanish, Dutch, Swiss—are blamed for some of these fluctuations. A bill has been introduced to place special taxation on foreign banks. The bill provides that they should pay 1-10 of 1 per cent on capital and reserves, and 2-10 of 1 per cent on turnover. Especially the English and American banks are doing great business. The French banking system differs entirely from the Anglo-Saxon banking system. The French find American and English houses easier to deal with. There is no red tape and delay as in the French banks.

The effect on foreign shares of these extraordinary rises and falls may suit some speculators who can foresee the financial course of events, but ordinary holders are often placed in difficulties and are faced with heavy losses.

It is high time that something were done to stabilize the exchanges which have only the effect of making trade difficult.

## DIVIDENDS

Wilson & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

S. H. Kress & Co. have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

The Amalgamated Oil Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

The Certainteed Products Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Cluett Peabody Company, Inc., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

## BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET

### Atmosphere Is Still Depressed, but Tone Is Better and Outlook for Trade Is Regarded as Somewhat More Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The atmosphere of depression still hangs over the hide and leather trade, but the tone is better and the outlook regarded as more hopeful. This is proved by the fact that the slump in domestic hides seems to have come to an end, as best ox hides have held firm round about 6⅞d. a pound. Calfskins are also firm and are making 9d. to 14½d. a pound. With tanners liquidating stocks, there is very little business doing in imported hides, and only small parcels of low grade stock are taken. There are now large accumulations in docks and warehouses and holders are meeting tanners in price when reasonable bids are made. American tanners are beginning to take interest in horse hides, and small quantities of fronts are reported to have been sent to the United States of America.

#### Tanners Cut Prices

Tanners are still working in only sufficient hides to keep liquors sweet and operatives employed. Several of the larger ones have closed down for the time being until their stocks have been sold. All hopes of a stronger market for sole leather now seem to have been abandoned, and tanners are cutting their losses and making the best terms possible under the circumstances. Offers are seldom refused, and a case was recently quoted where a tanner refused a certain figure for a large parcel of bends two months ago, and has now taken 10d. per pound less than he might have obtained at that time.

Merchants generally report slow business, as shoe manufacturers are not yet in a speculative mood and refuse to book forward with prices in their present unstable condition. Upper leather is a poor seller and large parcels of glacé kid have been sold at well below cost of production. One or two large kid tanners have closed down altogether until conditions become better. Box calf selling slowly at much lower figures and tanners working in few skins. The trade slump is shown by imports of leather which, for the first month of this year, amounted to £514,336 as compared with £2,654,670 for the same month of 1920.

#### Shoe Trade Gaining

The shoe trade is a shade better and manufacturers are increasing working hours. Orders are coming in from jobbers and retailers, as big stocks have been worked off owing to the sale "stunts" so common since the slump set in. Imports of shoes for January this year were valued at £41,095, as against £307,725 for the corresponding month of last year.

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The above statements while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

# EXPERT IS CHOSEN IMMIGRATION CHIEF

## W. W. Husband, Long Familiar With Department Affairs, Is Named by President to Succeed Commissioner Caminetti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the appointment of Walter Williams Husband of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, as immigration commissioner, to succeed Anthony Caminetti, the Department of Labor has obtained the services of a man thoroughly familiar with the subject of immigration. Mr. Husband having successively served as executive secretary of the Immigration Commission, chief of the contract labor division of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and investigator of conditions in Russia, the Balkans and Asiatic Turkey for the Department of Labor. He also served with the Red Cross in Europe during the war and, after the signing of the armistice, was assigned to the work of the repatriation of Americans, with headquarters in Berlin.

The appointment was sent to the Senate on Saturday by President Harding. Mr. Husband will begin his work today.

### A White House Estimate

As indicating the estimate placed by the White House on the work of Mr. Husband, the following statement was issued concurrently with the announcement of his appointment:

"Mr. W. W. Husband has devoted many years to intensive study of immigration and its attendant problems. He came to Washington in 1902 as secretary to Senator Dillingham of Vermont, and in 1905 became secretary of the Immigration Commission, which was created to make a sweeping study of the entire question. This commission comprised three senators, three representatives and three presidential appointees, who were named by President Roosevelt. Mr. Husband became its executive secretary and the general manager of its investigations.

"After the work of this commission had been concluded, the Secretary of Commerce drafted Mr. Husband into his department as an adviser on subjects related to immigration, and he remained there until a few years ago, when he retired. During the war he was in Europe on Red Cross work, and on a commission handling the difficult business of exchanging prisoners. Still more recently he has spent his time in Russia, the Balkans and central Europe, continuing his study along lines concerning immigration.

"He had a very important part in the revision of the immigration laws which were passed by Congress in 1907, and which is the basis of the government's entire immigration policy at this time. The President appointed Mr. Husband because of his belief that he was the best-equipped man in the country for the position."

### His Services Sought

J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, said in announcing the appointment:

"I am very interested in the immigration problem, and am desirous the immigration service be elevated to a high plane of efficiency. The first impression made on immigrants is the lasting one, and I am determined they shall be treated humanely at the ports of arrival and above all, that they shall be protected from exploitation of every character.

"Cooperation of the various bureaux of the department in all matters will be a cardinal principle with me to that end, and it is my purpose that the Bureau of Immigration and the Federal Employment Service shall cooperate in distributing immigrants, especially to rural communities and farms. I have discussed these and other matters with Mr. Husband, and we are in full accord as to the general policy to be pursued."

Mr. Husband appeared before the Senate Immigration Committee recently when the subject of passing temporary or permanent immigration laws was being considered, and at that time gave his views on the necessity for immigration legislation. He opposed the Johnson bill to check all immigration for a definite period, because it would "operate to discriminate against the north and west of Europe in favor of the south and east." Northern and western Europe, he held, are not a problem, and should not be interfered with. The Italians, Jews, Greeks and other immigrants from southeastern Europe, who concentrate in the congested quarters of the great cities, were the ones who would have to be restricted. He favored the adoption of a plan whereby these immigrants can be sent to the rural districts.

The immigration bill drawn by Senator Dillingham, and which failed by a pocket veto at the hands of President Wilson, embodied Mr. Husband's views to a large extent.

# CANADA INVESTIGATES ORIENTAL ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Information covering the extent to which Orientals are acquiring control over British Columbia lands, either through purchase or lease, is being secured by the provincial government. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, says the data relating to fruit lands is secured, and that affecting truck gardening will be ready in time so that a report may be presented to the Imperial Conference next June in London, through the Canadian representatives. The question of Oriental activities in land, and in agriculture generally, came up before the agricultural committee of the Legislature when it was considering resolutions presented by the Advisory Council of the British Columbia farmers institutes.

In the course of discussion it was pointed out that the Japanese purchased 500 acres to 100 that they leased, while with the Chinese the converse was true. As for any retaliation expected from Japan, if restrictive legislation was enforced it was pointed out that Japan recognized the right of California to deal with its own lands. The British Columbian farmers have been urging the appointment of a commission to go into the whole question of Oriental land ownership in the Province, but the agricultural committee of the Legislature recognizes that the question is wholly a federal one and that the Province should not be saddled with the expenses of a commission.

C. Whitney Griffiths, secretary of the advisory board of British Columbian farmers, in giving evidence before the agricultural committee, pointed to the increased activity of Orientals on Vancouver Island and to their steadily acquiring lands. Whites, he said, could not compete with them in view of the lower standard of living, and wages paid by the Orientals. There will be no commission appointed by the provincial government, but the Department of Agriculture will secure all the data necessary and this will be presented to the Imperial Conference at London, when the question comes up regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

# WESTERN UNION IS UPHELD ON APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the opinion of the District Court, refusing the government a preliminary injunction to prevent the landing by the Western Union Telegraph Company of the Barbados cable at Miami Beach, Florida, and also to prevent the sending of messages originating in or addressed to Brazil over the Key West-Cojimar, Cuba, cable. The necessity of getting the case before the Supreme Court was pointed out by the Appeals Court, and the opinion continued:

"Concededly, the right to permit or to prohibit the landing of cables between foreign countries and the American coast is in Congress, under its power to regulate commerce between states and foreign countries. In point of practice, Congress, on several occasions, has done so by acts of Congress, and sometimes the President has done so as Chief Executive, and sometimes cables have been laid by corporations without any permit at all.

"We think no practice has been established sufficient to sustain the contention that the President has such power as Chief Executive, and our inclination, also, is to think that the Western Union Telegraph Company has the right to land its cable on the beach near Maimi, Florida, under the Post Road Act."

# PILGRIM PAGEANT DATES ARE DECIDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Presentation of the Pilgrim Tercentenary pageant, the central feature of the tercentenary celebration, will come on three four-day periods—July 13 to 16, July 30 to August 3 and August 10 to 13—according to a decision reached by the commission after consideration of the tides and moon quarters. August 1, the day on which the Pilgrims set sail from Delftshaven, Holland, has been set aside for the entertainment of the President of the United States by the Town of Plymouth. At that time it is also expected that there will be a mobilization of the Atlantic fleet in Plymouth harbor and Massachusetts Bay.

### WAGE CUT PROPOSAL REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The 10,000 members of the White Goods Workers Union, Local 62, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union have rejected proposals of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers Association for a general wage reduction of 25 per cent, on the ground that their wages never went up in proportion to the inflation of money.

# TWO SEMINOLE MIGRATIONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Seminole Indians of Florida, under the leadership of their chief, Tony Tommy, are preparing to move to their new reservation on the Florida coast, 40 miles from Ft. Myers, which the United States has recently set aside, in accordance with the agreements of the treaty with the Seminoles in 1858. Probably as a result of this disposition of the government at Washington to carry out its concessions to the tribe, the group of Seminoles living in Oklahoma are making efforts to establish claims to certain lands, which they declare were allotted to them in 1859 by the Mexican Government.

*Seminole Indian Types* — Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Florida reservation includes a part of the Everglades, a vast region originally in the possession of the tribe. Approximately 21,000 acres has been fenced in and turned over for their occupancy. Although a part of the reservation is under water, the arable portion is sufficient to support the Indians, since this flooded tropical jungle is proving wonderfully fertile after proper drainage.

The Everglades were formed, geologists believe, by the clogging of a large river which divided and became the Kissimmee and the Caloosahatchee. The waters of the branch known now as the Kissimmee flowed placidly along what is now the eastern shore of Lake Okeechobee. When the Kissimmee became clogged the water, which had formerly flowed on down the Caloosahatchee River into the Gulf of Mexico, spread out and covered the low, flat country, forming a wonderful lake, 60 miles long and from 30 to 40 miles wide, and from two to four feet deep, except along the eastern shore, where the depth in some places reaches 15 feet.

When the rainy season comes on and the banks of Lake Okeechobee fail to hold the flood, it overflows, just as do the waters of the Nile, forming a vast, miry area, known as the Everglades. The water finally finds its way to the Gulf of Mexico, near what is known as the Ten Thousand Islands, and also into the Atlantic Ocean, near Ft. Lauderdale and Miami, keeping the waters of this great lake fresh, which would otherwise have been salt, because of no outlet.

All these rich lands, the most fertile of any in the State of Florida, if not in the United States, belong, by right of treaty, to the Seminoles. The 21,000 acres which have been allotted the Indians are a concession on the part of the government to the rights so long denied to them.

So it is that the action of the United States Government in making some restitution to the Florida Seminoles, may have had something to do with the efforts of their tribesmen in Oklahoma to regain the rights which they hold are theirs under a grant from the Mexican Government.

At a conference of the Seminoles in Wewoka, Oklahoma, a decision was reached to send Louis F. Brown, chief of the group of Seminoles, and a son of former Gov. J. F. Brown, with a delegation of 14 leaders to Mexico City to confer with President Obregon and ask his decision on the claim. Mr. Brown is in possession of a copper medal, upon which the original treaty was made with the tribe, granting the reservation which the Seminoles claim. The members of the tribe who expect to migrate to Mexico, if their treaty rights are admitted by the new régime in Mexico, are those who have sold their allotments in Seminole County, Oklahoma, following the removal of restrictions

The reservation which the Oklahoma Seminoles claim was granted to them, adjoins that of the Kickapoo Indians in northern Mexico, and consists of several thousand acres of fertile land. It is said that slaves of the Indians, who remained in Mexico when their masters moved to Oklahoma, are still living on this reservation, allotted to the Seminoles by the Mexican Government in 1859, one year after the United States made its treaty with the Florida Seminoles. Should the new régime in Mexico, under Obregon, admit the claims of the Seminoles, those making their home in Seminole County, Oklahoma, will move to Mexico some time next summer.

The Creek tribes, of which the Seminoles are a branch, received their name after their migration from Mexico to Alabama and Georgia; a name, it is said, that is derived from the number and beauty of the streams and creeks of this country. Before that they were known as Muskogees, according to the English, and Othomis or Otomies, according to the Spanish. It was a warlike and independent tribe, which, though lacking the civilization of the Aztecs and the Tlascalans, yet were somewhat enlightened. They had confederates of the Tlascalans in their contests with the Aztecs, and afterward fought with them against Cortez. Returning warriors, however, carried to their people such accounts of the prowess of the foe, that the tribe resolved on flight. The entire tribe, bearing all its movable effects, took its line of march in an easterly course. After a journey of many months, they found themselves at the head waters of the Red River. Reaching the river, and following it, they at length found a suitable place for settlement.

They remained near the Red River for several years, when they abandoned this settlement and moved northward to Missouri, thence to the Mississippi, and from there to Ohio. This progression was not by continuous march, but by periodic advances, interrupted by settlements here and there along their route.

The Muskogees must have been living on the banks of the Ohio River, when De Soto made his march through the Creek country. There they must have been, likewise, when De Luna made his explorations. From the Ohio they advanced southward to the Coosa, the Tallapoosa and the Chattahoochee rivers.

# DECISIONS WHICH PLEASE LIBERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two recent decisions by the United States Supreme Court have been received with satisfaction by the American Civil Liberties Union, as indicating the return of the country to normalcy with regard to actions against suspected radicals. That court has reversed the conviction of Lawrence Amos, whose home was searched by federal revenue agents without warrant; and has set aside the conviction of Felix Gouled for conspiracy to defraud the government in army contracts, on the ground that the evidence had been seized from his office by government agents without search warrant.

Meanwhile the Union finds that the center of anti-radical activity continues to be in the Pacific northwest. The Umpqua post of the American Legion at Roseburg, Oregon, recently called upon the Mayor to deny Lincoln Steffens a permit to speak and urged owners to refuse him their halls. A meeting under auspices of the Portland Civil Liberties Union, with Irwin St. John Tucker, Socialist, as speaker, was prohibited by the police on Washington's birthday, at the request of the directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, owners of the hall.

The Union also points out that the amendments to the Espionage Act, approved in May, 1918, containing the most drastic provisions of the act, were repealed by the resolution signed by President Wilson on March 3, and the original act was suspended.

Of special interest to opponents of the campaign against radicals was the recent New Jersey Supreme Court decision that mere membership in the Communist Party does not violate the state sedition law.

In Mississippi, Charles Franck, organizer of the International Union of Timber Workers, who was mobbed last August by men said to have been hired by the Southern Lumber Company, has been awarded $10,750 damages in his suit against the company's officers.

### EMPLOYEES TO SELL BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Portland Railway Light & Power Company has recently authorized the issuance and sale of $1,000,000 worth of 8 per cent five-year gold notes which will be sold to its employees and the public. The employees will act as the sales agency in disposing of the entire issue. This is the first time that an Oregon public utility corporation has offered investments directly to its employees and the people of the State. In the past these additional investments of capital have come from outside of the Portland district.

# DYE DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY URGED

## American Chemists Assert That With Superiority in Dye Industry Enemy Has Best Equipment for Chemical Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That Germany disarm chemically is urged by American chemists and others who are awake to the fact that Germany's dyestuff industry is not only the greatest and most active in the world, but that in the one month of January, 1921, Germany produced 12,000 tons of dyes, which was 750 tons more than her average pre-war monthly output.

"As long as Germany maintains a dye monopoly or is in a position where she can regain it, she has an armament for chemical warfare superior to that of any other nation," says Joseph H. Choate Jr., counsel for the Chemical Foundation. Mr. Choate urges the licensing of importation of dyes into the United States and the exclusion of German dyes.

During the world war, which he describes as an explosives war because more than half the shells were filled with poison gas, the Germans made all of their gases in their dye plants without being obliged to change them in the least. The dye industry is interchangeable with the explosives industry, he adds, the slight variation of the process in making sulphur black, for instance, which is used for dyeing stockings, being enough to produce picric acid, one of the shell fillers used in the late war, Mr. Choate says, adding that TNT was almost produced in the manufacture of a number of dyes.

### Dyes and Explosives

"You can turn a large dye works overnight into an explosives factory and get all the explosives you can ever need," he continued, "and so if you have a full grown dye industry in time of peace you need never maintain any great supply of explosives or special explosive factories, or bother about having a trained force of explosives chemists and employees and engineers who are especially experienced in that line."

Mr. Choate declares that an otherwise unarmed nation is today in a position to develop a chemical attack which, against a nation not chemically armed, would be undefeatable. If all of Germany's guns were destroyed she would still be in a menacing position as long as her chemical facilities were intact.

If Bolshevist Russia, said to have a standing army of 1,500,000 men, the largest in the world, should unite with Germany with her facilities for the making of high explosives, a more tragic world struggle than has yet been seen would be likely to follow, according to the American Chemical Society, which, in the editorial columns of its organ, The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, says that such a union has already been begun because it is known that Bolshevist armies were largely aided by poison gas in their successes against the forces of General Wrangel, and Russia has no chemical industry of her own at present.

### Provisions of Treaty

If real peace is to be sought the chemists believe that it is impossible to ignore one of the most striking developments of the war. They believe that certain sections of the Peace Treaty give ample power for bringing about the chemical disarmament of Germany, the nation which brought about the war and which shows no signs of contrition, though defeated. They claim that Europe wanted to do so but that America was unwilling and prevailed. American representatives, they say, claimed that German dye plants should be preserved because they were useful in time of peace, and made a similar plea for the retention of their plants for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

But the rest of the world has determined to become independent of Germany in these respects, they add. The great overproductive world capacity in these lines today has demolished the peace product argument, and those surplus German plants stand as sure incitants to future commercial wars, they claim.

# LEGION SEEKS PLACE ON SCHOOL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A member of the American Legion on every public school board throughout the United States is one of the ambitions of the national Americanism commission of the legion. It was expressed here on Saturday when the commission adopted resolutions calling on legion posts to endeavor to elect at least one member to each local school board. The commission's desires were to be presented at an Americanism conference of patriotic societies in Washington yesterday.

The commission believes that this would be a good way to see to it that the schools carried out the legion program calling for compulsory education, for teaching English in all schools and, where financially possible, for special classes for aliens desiring to become citizens. Such school board members would also be expected to work for conditions under which no school should be permitted to give instruction in any subject that would lead to the government being held up to ridicule or to a call for its overthrow.


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## Classified Advertisements

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# ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## PICTURES

### Why Are They Painted?

During the past week I must have seen over 2500 new pictures (The Independent Show accounts for 1000 and more), and I have been asking myself, "Why are they painted?"

The reason, of course, is that it interests and amuses a great number of people to paint. There is always a chance of making a success, or a sale, and there are relations to astonish. Every one likes to astonish relations. Given a certain amount of art training, and an inclination toward pictorial expression, it is quite easy to produce a picture that will not look too inept in the average exhibition; but unless a painter can add something to life, can stimulate, delight or interest the beholder, his work is barren. Mere technique, however interesting to fellow craftsmen, is of little avail. Pictures, with a few exceptions, are painted for the public, and the lack of interest shown by the public in painting is merely because most painters offer for exhibition representational scenes that the public has seen a hundred times in nature, and on the walls of galleries. It is not enough to portray in messy paint a favorite pastoral or a domestic episode; the painter, by the alchemy of line, form, rhythm, and color, must interpret what he has seen as if it has never been seen before, as if the sight has happened to him and to no one else. A woman opening a casement, a girl in a rose-pearl dress, a mother caressing a child, are trite enough in themselves, but because Vermeer of Delft, Velasquez and Alfred Stevens looked at these episodes in a new way, their own way, and used their great technique as a servant, not as a master, they have made these subjects immortal.

Or, take a nearer example—the Segantini landscape hanging in the Brooklyn museum. It is achieved. The artist had his own vision, wrought out from solitary communing with nature; he contrived a technique to suit that vision—the result is that this landscape stands out among the other exhibits like a mountain. How assured how final it is contrasted with many of the prize American landscapes, so clever technically, but so lacking in any profound intelligence or the sense of something rich and rare, subtle and mystical. The pictures that bore are the empty pictures, mere illustrations, usually without even any dramatic significance.

A picture must show more than mere technique, and the reason that so many canvases convey nothing to the beholder is because most painters train their hands and eyes, but not their heads and hearts. The intellect and fastidiousness of a Manet or a Degas, of an Arthur Davies or a Walter Ufer, is expressed in every stroke, but there are acres of pictures exposed in London and New York, and in France, too, showing no sign that the painters of them have any thought or emotion to convey. So few realize the potentialities of form and color, the significance of line and rhythm, the importance of mind and heart work, and so few address to themselves the question, "Why am I painting this picture?"

In the old days of patrons, those happy days, pictures were ordered like cloaks, pantaloons, shoes and swords. The patrons were churches and princes, but today Mæcenas is almost extinct: painters paint for the exhibition room, which means competition, producing not art, but a canvas that will attract attention and outshine the neighboring canvases.

The average householder, who should be the chief patron and buyer of pictures, is neglected: the aim is directed at the public gallery, and the rich collector. So we have the sad spectacle of these thousands of empty pictures, large in size, offering little more than the normal eyes see, and usually quite forgetful of the fact that a picture is a wall decoration, and therefore should be decorative. Who can wonder at the popularity of Japanese prints, colored wood cuts, and early Italian pictures, often bad ones, that one sees huddled together at auction sales? They are decorations. Even a Deposition has its glory of color, and the stark cross takes its place in the decorative scene.

The true artist, even in the tension of his emotion, holds to rhythm, color, selection, and his birthright—the decorative sense. But these essentials cannot, I fear, be taught. We are all either artists or painters. The painters are many, the artists few—so few. We see the result of their labors, the processes are hidden. We say with Ernest Rhys—

> She made me think of Barbizon
> With her sunburnt, serious brow;
> And I thought how Millet painted
> And wished that I knew how.

Millet and Meunier! How did they do it? How did they give such deep significance to the Peasant and the Workman? Ruskin was, of course, right. It is the artist's life that tells. If he has known depth of feeling, and fullness of understanding, he can express them: if not he produces merely pictures and sculptures.

* * * * * * * *

Thus far had my meditations progressed when Felix was announced. As I am always busy, it was useless to say that I was busy, and couldn't see him. He is an artist, fairly young, and tolerably unsuccessful. I told him of my gray adventures with the 2500, and he replied: "There is no place in the modern art world for me. I can't paint exhibition pictures. I can only do my own little things, and although a few nice, poor people collect me (he smiled), there is no way by which I can get my work before the public. So I take two meals a day, wear soft collars which I wash myself, and try not to read the list of money prizes that the National Academy of Design has bestowed upon exhibition pictures."

I gave Felix a glass of hot lemonade and a piece of cake. While he was enjoying himself I reflected on his case.

"Felix," I said, "I like you because you are an artist, fastidious, exclusive, unprofitable, and you are too proud of your art to paint pictures only for a living. You are trying to pursue art in the way that Matthew Maris and Albert Ryder did; that is, you regard art as a sacred trust, as an expression of your joy and reverence in the wonder and mystery of life. But as you have to earn a living by your art, it is obvious and right that you should spend a portion of your time studying your market, and educating your potential public, small and select, shy and suspicious, but in existence, and, with intelligent effort, to be discovered."

"That sounds well," said Felix, picking the crumbs from his coat and dropping them skillfully into his mouth.

"Now, what are your assets?" I continued. "You are a Sensitive, with a pretty talent for making small decorative pictures, somewhat in the Japanese manner. You are especially interested in birds, their flight, and their color; in fish, their movements and their shimmer; and in the queer and often lovely coral bunches and fans that hide in the ocean. You frequent aviaries and aquariums; you recline in glades and watch the small, wild life of the woods, and the wonder of trees as they change color, turning their leaves to the light. And you have the art to fashion your observations into small decorative pictures, true, but also reflecting your mood when you first saw the sight, and the pattern into which your artistic sensibility wove them, almost unconsciously because you are a born decorator, and see everything as a pattern."

"Delightful," said Felix, "but how about my small and select, shy and suspicious potential public?"

"Create it, educate it," I answered. "Thus! Set yourself to hold, in 1922, a One Man Exhibition in some unobtrusive gallery, and have the destination of your pictures in mind before you paint one of them. Don't paint to show your own cleverness; paint to express yourself for a market. Consider yourself a modest, high-class, exclusive tradesman with goods to sell—remember that. Settle in your mind that your pictures are for a smallish average house, and that you are inviting the owner to buy one or more of your moderate expressions, I won't call them pictures, with the idea of giving him æsthetic pleasure and profit. Make a cardboard model of the two living rooms in such an average house, decide on the sizes of your pictures and where they are to be hung, always just in the right place according to the scheme of your cardboard model. Then paint your pictures, frame them simply and harmoniously, write a preface to your catalogue, explaining your purpose in painting these expressions, and show, at your exhibition, the cardboard model, with the pictures in place. Call the exhibition, 'A New Departure: Pictures for the Home,' and sell them at the same price."

Felix smiled. "There's an idea in it," he said.

"Undoubtedly," I answered. "I know your work, and I am sure that you will paint above your form, because you will have a definite object in view, and you won't be worried about competition, or desolating doubts as to a market. And I am confident that when in 1922 I visit your exhibition I shall say: 'He painted these things, not because he wanted to impress people, or to win prizes, but because he loved making them.'"

Q. R.

## THE SAFE AND SANE NATIONAL ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Academy exhibition is back in its historic quarters in the Fifty-Seventh Street Fine Arts Building again, after more than a year's absence. It has the well-groomed, rejuvenated aspect of a friend returning from a long vacation. If one were called upon to make comparisons—which, happily, one is not—of this large routine artistic event with the concurrent Independent Salon at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Swiss exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum, the Academy certainly would loom in gratifying preponderance. It fulfills legitimate expectations, and can guarantee immunity from shock, surprise or enthusiasm. In its selection and presentation of the 475 exhibits—including sculpture and prints—there is convincing evidence that a standard prevails—an academic standard, of course, but still a standard, a conservative and relatively a high one. So many prizes are in commission, that few members in good standing eventually escape an award, and those who do are either on a jury or a committee, or at least their offerings occupy a coign of vantage on the line.

Some few of the notably good things are among the 16 ticketed as prize or medal winners. Leon Kroll's "In the Hills," for instance, is more conspicuous for the refined, yet unaffected and wholesome beauty of its two girl figures, in an opulent summer lanscape setting, than because the award of the Thomas B. Clarke prize makes it officially "the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen." This is interesting in conjunction with the fact that Childe Hassam's large figure piece, "April," a typical salon exhibit or museum fixture, and which technically is in some respects one of the most remarkable canvases this versatile master impressionist has ever achieved, is relegated to the comparatively lowly estate of the South Gallery. It is a woman in a green dress reclining on a canape against a Chinese screen of silken symphonic yellows, all the gamut from pale citron to saffron and dull gold, with seasonable daffodils in a dark-green flower pot on the floor. Here is a daring and delightful tonal scheme, handled with a skill and subtlety not unworthy Whistler, or of Regnault's famous "Salome," in the Metropolitan. But, alas! what could have happened to the woman's head? It seems to have been separately painted, or re-painted. It is out of pose, out of key and texture, altogether wooden, and casting a frightful brown opaque shadow that makes a fatal blot in the middle of an otherwise highly distinguished canvas. Frieseke's dainty, diaphanous "Peace" figure, on a wall opposite, is a rose-gray cloud of unsubstantiality, by comparison.

Two portraits distinguished for conservative and careful execution are Leopold Seyffert's Proctor Prize winner, "Dr. Richard H. Harte," and Sergeant Kendall's, harsh but admirably articulated, "Portrait of Dean Blumer." More romantic, perhaps, certainly more frankly personal and sympathetic, are the noticeably numerous presentments of academicians and associates by their fellow artists, such as "Carl Akeley, Sculptor," by Robert Vonnoh; "Captain Robert I. Aitken, N. A.," in the act of chiseling a classic madrigal out of a big block of marble, by Sidney E. Dickinson; "William A. Coffin, N. A.," brisk and debonair, with a diplomatic-looking portfolio under his arm, by DeWitt M. Lockman; "John McLure Hamilton," by Wayman Adams; "John C. Johannsen, N. A.," by Oliver Dennett Grover; Karl Anderson's glowing Byronic "Anita Loos—Portrait," and William Auerbach-Levy's morose Hibernian study, "Michael Brennan," a new and successful venture in the oil medium by an artist hitherto identified with etched studies of patriarchal Jewish types.

Among the character and figure essays that give agreeable pause may be mentioned: Edmund Graecen's, "White Mantilla," a firm and graceful tonality in misty grays; Daniel Garber's curious lighting effect of a young girl seated in shadow against "The Orchard Window," a picture honored at the Pennsylvania Academy; R. Sloan Bredin's "Young Lady in White" (Maynard Prize), a prettily posed and atmospherically enveloped little figure, but with vast, vague blank space behind instead of a background; Ross E. Moffet's "Old Fisherman" of Provincetown (first Hallgarten Prize); Maurice Fromkes' elegantly decorative, mannered profile and half-length of a blonde in "Black and Gold"; James R. Hopkins' fervid "Mountain Preacher," mounted on a white mule; Charles W. Hawthorne's "Clipper Ship Captain," an ancient mariner who takes you back to whaling days; F. A. Bridgman's Oriental "Orange Vendor," and Raymond P. R. Neilson's sumptuous "The Mirror."

The landscapes and marines may be said to constitute in their way the most vitally interesting element of the Academy displays, because in this department of painting a genuinely original American school has developed, comparable to the Barbizon group at its best, and probably not surpassed by any contemporary work of the sort in all the world. This year, J. Francis Murphy's "Autumnal Solitude" holds unchallenged the place of honor. Flanking it on either side are such products of the soil and sunshine as Victor Higgins' "Taos Mountains," E. W. Redfield's genial winter weather picture, "The Day Before Christmas"; Ernest Lawson's eerie, "Vanishing Mist" (Altman prize landscape), and Captain W. Elmer Schofield's "Waterfall in Winter," a splendid, dashing piece of painting, with a peculiarly vivid effect of pale, clear sunlight.

In the graphic arts room, Joseph Pennell's grandiose lithograph, "London, Out of My Window," lords it over 150 prints of normal sizes, representing choice and recent work of the principal American painter-gravers in the various media of black and white.

## ROERICH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Nicholas Roerich, the Russian painter, forced by the Bolsheviki to choose between the Lady of exiled freedom and the Tiger of being Minister of Fine Arts in a government officially favoring the Futurists, chose the Lady. Abandoning a private collection which included some 200 Dutch Primitives, he fled to London, and later, collecting as many of his own canvases as he could, he journeyed to America. And thereby America is being given the opportunity of seeing leries, private homes and bookshops. His finished canvases, all of them large, number well over 700. His powers seem inexhaustible. Nor does he work with careless haste. There is one canvas in the exhibit now touring American cities upon which he worked from time to time, for seven years, until he had solved the problem of leading the eye past a cluster of vivid, upright idol posts in the foreground to the winding river far beyond.

Yet what is true of Roerich is true of so many Russian artists. Energy and versatility seem national traits. And beside their work how pallid and purposeless seem so many of our Western paintings, with their "pretty" glimpse of roads and rivers, their "still lifes" of consciously costumed models, and how flaccid the repetition of their compositions year after year. This is the value of the Roerich show to us; may we learn the lesson.

There is another lesson, not so readily perceived. For the Roerich show, like other shows from unfamiliar lands, is handicapped in that the spectator is largely concerned with features really common to other Russian work. Without knowledge or opportunity he fails to distinguish the qualities peculiar to Roerich himself. An l these are important.

For Roerich is the leader of the Mir Iskusstva (World of Art), a group of Russian painters who are radicals, but radicals leading the way back to the past. Their break has been with the academics and conventions fostered in general by Western naturalism, product of what Roerich calls a "mechanical civilization," and in particular by the teachings of European schools. The reversion, in other words, has been to a fundamentally national art seeking to perpetuate Russian history, to interpret Russian moods, synthesize Russian thought, and express all this in terms of autochthonous coloring and design. Only thus, they claim, can begin "the culture of the spirit," to use their expression; only thus the formulating of the aspirations and inspirations of a people.

No man could be better fitted for the task than Roerich. An artist, acquainted with the teachings of the continental and Russian schools; a scholar, learned in Slavic archæology and history; a poet in his love for the people; an idealist in his struggles against the materialistic fetters of human life; he combines the attributes making for the true nationalism which must precede true internationalism.

Already he is conscious of this internationalism. Art he sees as a great international language, a force potent for the mutual understanding of all lands. It is in such comprehensive terms that he thinks. For example, he sees combining, with much in common, the art of China, Russia and America—the China of T'ang and Sung, the Russia of the Mir Iskusstva, the America of such men as Bellows and Kent. Roerich seeks to uphold art as an eloquent tongue for the voicing of significant messages. You may find in his own messages much with which you disagree, much that is mystic. But that is merely a question of subject matter. The important fact is that he is moving across the country inspiring and invigorating every artist who is fortunate enough to see the exhibition, and exampling the possibilities of a vital and unfettered national art.

*"The Call," by Nicholas Roerich*

History and legend, something of mysticism and much of the Slavic spirit, imbue the powerful paintings of this Russian artist

## SWISS SHOW BEGINS ITS AMERICAN TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Until the opening of the present exhibition of Swiss art, at the Brooklyn Museum, preparatory to a tour of the principal cities of the United States, few people on the American side of the Atlantic could have named offhand more than two or three painters of international reputation who are distinctly identified as sons of Switzerland. Boecklin, Hodler, Segantini, would have been about the limit. Here are given 100 new names, represented by works of painting and sculpture in a large and miscellaneous showing, which divides into two sections, retrospective and contemporary.

In addition to the three great names above cited, the retrospective group includes, notably, Max Buri, whose genre picture of "The Village Politicians" reveals the Piloty-like technique of the Munich school that had its vogue a generation ago; Frank Buckser, Gabriel Menn, Baud-Bovy, Eugene Durand and Charles Giron, whose Swiss character types, Alpine lakes and landscapes are ably and at times brilliantly painted, after the manner of Courbet, Corot, and the other Frenchmen of Barbizon. The younger contemporary Switzers, whose names as yet mean nothing in the United States, show a general leaning to the modernist movement of today, curiously blended with the influence of the aforesaid and already traditional Boecklin, Hodler and Segantini, being apparently about equally divided according to the respective German, French and Italian nationalities.

Boecklin was a pagan classicist, and his elegiac picture, inspired by the rock walls and somber cypresses of the Ægean isles, embodies a somewhat morbidly romantic theme in organ-tones of color that are not always soothing harmonies. Hodler's undoubted genius, hard, graphic, and colorless in expression, has a strain of Teutonic pessimism that makes his large figure group, "The Life-Weary" bleak and depressing, despite a wonderful technique of line drawing that seems to hark back to Albrecht Dürer.

So finally it befalls that Giovanni Segantini, the Swiss Italian shepherd boy who became a landscape painter too great to be formally assigned as to nationality or period, is the chief bringer of joy and illumination to this oddly diversified art exposition. His great Alpine picture, "Spring Pastures," with its magic aerial play of clear sunlight and cloud shadow over wide green mountain meadows where sheep and cows are straying, is here—lent, in the original frame carved for it under the artist's direction, by the Salon Bollag, of Zurich. This canvas, and the smaller but beautiful and priceless one owned by G. F. Hanfstaengl of New York, are triumphant examples of the "pointellist" technique which Segantini worked out independently and in advance of the French modernists Seurat, Signac, and Monet. His is a system of divisionism consisting of minute strokes, dabs or points of pure color laid upon a white ground in such relation as to produce upon the eye a natural simulation of the vibrant brilliancy of light itself. But with Segantini, this is a feeling—not a formula. The same resourceful genius of expression is seen in his early "Idyllo," strangely suggestive of Millet, because in both these elemental poet-painters was innate sympathy with the peasant's life of toil.

## BATEMAN ON HIS PEGASUS OF HUMOR

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Two years ago today when Mr. Bateman held an exhibition of his drawings, a queue had to be formed of the crowds of visitors to see them. At the present exhibition held at the Leicester Galleries, much the same sort of thing happens. People flock round some special favorite, gurgle and laugh. They really do laugh. They laugh with that same irresponsible unconsciousness with which children laugh. Humor such as Mr. Bateman's compels this. It has the same effect as the writing of Mr. Stephen Leacock. And both these humorists get their results by their utter ridiculousness.

It is not satire, nor anything subtle which gives Mr. Bateman's work its irresistible appeal; but just absurdity. His drawing is swift, follows a convention, discarding everything but the essential for the point he wishes to make. Now and again he seems to lose control of himself. He seems to laugh, too, and the line of the drawing laughs. It is here that he is supreme in his own way. For almost every one of the drawings is a humorous thing quite apart from the story it has to tell. So much is this so, that often no words are necessary. He cannot be considered as a caricaturist of his age, as, for instance, Rowlandson was in his, or Max Beerbohm of this, for with these their situations are made for them, whereas Mr. Bateman makes his own situation, develops it, bringing it to an unexpected denouement, making of the whole thing a comic slice of life.

The best example of this is "The Possibilities of a Vacuum Cleaner" in which an unimpressive individual is shown buying a vacuum cleaner. He tries it on the furniture. It disappears; likewise the servant. Encouraged with results, this harmless person takes his cleaner into the street, and busses, pair-horsed drays, houses and everything else disappear down its voracious throat. After this extraordinary display of an abnormal appetite on the part of the vacuum cleaner, the inquisitive young man looks down its throttle for further information and also disappears.

Mr. Bateman must have a warm place in many hearts for making them forget themselves, and, mounting his Pegasus of humor, "fly off in all directions at once."


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A high bare field, brown from the plough and borne
Aslant from sunset; amber wastes of sky
Washing the ridge; a clamour of crows that fly
In from the wide flats where the spent tides mourn
To you their rocking roosts in pines wind-torn;
A line of grey snake-fence, that zigzags by
A pond, and cattle; from the homestead nigh
The long deep summonings of the supper horn.

Black on the ridge, against that lonely flush,
A cart, and stoop-necked oxen; ranged beside,
Some barrels; and the day-worn harvest folk,
Here emptying their baskets, jar the hush
With hollow thunders; down the dusk hill-side
Lumbers the wain; and day fades out like smoke.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

## Lanier as a Flutist

[Lanier to his wife]

Baltimore, February 7, 1874.

I am just from the concert. It was splendidly successful. The orchestra was in fine trim, the audience in a good humor, the singing delightful, the piano-playing simply exquisite. The "Tell" overture went off well, save that the 'cellos, which have a beautiful introduction, were not as well harmonized as might be. I had another triumph in the Pastoral Scene. When Oboe and I had finished our long interchange of confidences, the audience broke into applause, which was only stilled by the continuance of the overture, and the Conductor came down and said that it was beautifully played. My greatest trouble in playing has been to keep in tune with the oboe; the tone of that instrument is so strange, so strident, and so indecisive when one is close to the player (he sitteth immediately behind me), that I have infinite difficulty in accommodating my pitch to his. Some of the notes in his instrument, too, are incorrect; and inasmuch as he cannot change his tones, and, as my music is often written in octaves above his, I have to use the utmost caution and skill in turning the embouchure in and out, so as to be in perfect accord with him. For some weeks I did not succeed in this; but I believe I have now discovered all his quips and his quirks, and tonight we were in lovely harmony with each other.

I read far better than at first, and am greatly improved in the matter of keeping time in the orchestra. How much I have learned in the last two months! I am not yet an artist, though, on the flute. The technique of the instrument has many depths which I had not thought of before, and I would not call myself a virtuoso within a year. I feel sure that in that time I could do anything possible to the instrument. But thou wouldst not know my tone now! How I wish I might play for thee!—From the letters of Sidney Lanier.

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*"A West of Ireland Village," by Paul Henry*

## In the West of Ireland

As far as one can see, as far as the blue, barren mountains which rise up against the horizon, there are these endless tracts of harsh meadow-land, marked into squares by the stone hedges, and themselves heaped with rocks and stones, lying about like some grey fungus growth. . . . A few peasants pass on the road, moving sombrely, without speaking; the men, for the most part, touch their hats, without change of expression; the women, drawing their shawls about their faces, merely look at you, with a slow, scrutinising air, more indifferent than curious. The women walk barefooted and with the admirable grace and straightness of all who go with bare feet. I remember, in the curve of a rocky field, some little way in from the road, seeing a young woman wearing a blue bodice, a red petticoat, and a grey shawl, carrying a tin pail on her head, with that straight, flexible movement of the body, that slow and formal grace of Eastern women who have carried pitchers from the well. Occasionally a fierce old man on a horse, wearing the old costume, that odd precise kind of dress-coat, passes you. . . . As we get nearer the village by the sea, the cabins become larger and more frequent; and just before reaching it we pass a ruined castle, impregnably built on a green mound, looking over the water to the quay, where the thin black masts of a few vessels rise motionless against the little white-washed houses. The road goes down a steep hill, and turns sharply, in the midst of the grey village, with its thatched and ragged roofs. The doors all stand open, the upper windows are drawn half down, and from some of them I see a dishevelled dark head, the hair and eyes of a gipsy (one could well have fancied), looking down the road and at the passers-by. As the road rises again, we see the blue mountains coming nearer to us, and the place where, one knows, is Galway Bay, lying too low for any flash of the waters.—"Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands," by Arthur Symons.

## My First Pass

"I did not think I was very original, when I set out deliberately to make a record," Elizabeth Robins Pennell assures us in "Over the Alps on a Bicycle." "Other great people have crossed the Alps; Hannibal on elephants, Cæsar in a litter. According to David and the 'Century' poster, Napoleon pranced over on a white charger; according to Daudet, Tartarin fell over. Armies have crossed and diligences loaded with Cook's tourists pass every day, and cyclers, too.

"To go over the Alps on a bicycle you must first have your bicycle, and then get it to Switzerland. Like most people, J. and I have our wheels. Unlike most people, when we want to travel we ride. We should have put them in cefom-a-boos and sent them by train. But, along good roads, and vile pavé, up hill and down, through rain and sunshine, we bumped and we glided from Dieppe to Dijon, with hardly a pause save to eat and to sleep. When we came to the summit of the hill down which you coast eight kilometers into that place, we should have seen the Alps rising on the horizon as they do in theatrical drop curtains and on Turner's canvases. But factory smoke and mist wiped out the distance. Up and down we rode to Dôle, and in the footsteps of Ruskin, and Albert Smith, and Elwell's cycle tourists and our own—for we had been there before—we went to the little Park that was to afford us a panorama of peaks and precipices. Instead, rain washed out the view. Our landlady consoled us by the assurance that after rain, if you got up early enough, you could see the white range quite clear against the sky. In the morning we overslept ourselves; there was blinding yellow light everywhere, but not an Alp.

"Up and down for another day we rode, and then we were well in the Jura, on our first pass, the Col de la Faucille. How much I had heard of that pass! How steep it was to be, and how terrible the three kilometers at the top! To mount them I ate two breakfasts, one after the other. The French custom officers at Les Rousses bade me an excelsior-like adieu as they stamped my machine, and, in the wheel tracks of a Swiss from Geneva, the number on his bicycle waving gaily behind him, I began to climb. It was not long, however, before even I caught up to him, and he addressed me with what breath was left him almost in the words of Longfellow: not, 'Beware the pine-tree's withered branch; Beware the something avalanche!' but 'Look out fur dem last dree kilemetre. He shteep.' . . .

"This Swiss, by riding very hard, again got ahead of me. I did not hurry much myself, but I hurried him. I rode on, and I rode on, and I rode on, gradually climbing, he puffing all the while like a small steam engine, until suddenly the road became flat and began to go downhill, and with a final grunt of triumph, he tumbled off almost under a motor car, which for some unknown reason was standing by itself at the top, and said, 'De Col de la Faushille!' And this was a Swiss pass! Why, I know hundreds of hills that are worse, and yet, when I came to look in my Baedeker, I found I had climbed four thousand three hundred and fifty-six feet, nearly a thousand feet above the summit of Snowden, almost as high as Ben Nevis."

## The Painter's Perception

Good quality is a measure of the painter's perception. Two men will paint a plain blue sky, using, perhaps, the same pigment. One man will give you the actual sense of the sky and the air, and the other nothing but blue paint. The difference between them is that one man had perception of the quality of the sky, and the other had not. So, when we see a good quality in paint, we know that it means not only niceness of sand and perception, but great knowledge and judgment in the artist. It all comes back to the same old story—that we must work, and cultivate our perceptions.—G. Clausen.

## Till Spring Has Called

Far away in a valley of peace,
Swaddled in emerald,
The snow-happed primroses
Tarry till spring has called.

—John Davidson.

## The Conductor of Today

The modern art of conducting was invented by Richard Wagner. In saying this I do not forget Hector Berlioz, who at the same time and by different means had arrived at profound dissatisfaction with the existing methods, and labored to improve them; but Berlioz founded no school of conducting, while Wagner sent out disciples all over the musical world to spread the good news that the "pigtail" school, as he called it, was at an end, and that orchestral performance was a thing capable of variety and contrast and delicacy in the range of its expression as any other form of musical interpretation. This art arose entirely from his own works. He had indeed, by long and patient study of Beethoven, Mozart, and Weber, arrived at the conclusion that the orchestral works of the great masters had hardly ever been properly heard, and his essay on conducting marked an epoch in the history of music. But when his own scores came to be examined, they were pronounced unplayable. By the old methods, moreover, they were unplayable, and ghastly indeed must have been some of the performances of opera orchestras in Germany at their first rehearsal of his scores. No amount of merely beating one, two, three, four in a bar could produce melody and harmony out of the chaos presented by the score. The thing seemed hopeless.

Like every creator or originator, Wagner had to begin at the beginning and form the tools with which his own work was to be done. Liszt and Von Bülow, the greatest contemporary masters of the technique of the pianoforte, were the first to realise that there was at least a possibility of the performance of Wagner's works; they had learned from him how to conduct Beethoven, and the knowledge thus gained was applied to the interpretation of his own scores. And after them he trained a whole band of disciples in the interpretation of his operas—Richter, Seidl, Levi, Richard Strauss, Mottl, Weingartner, and Nikisch were the chief of them; all these became great exponents of the new art of conducting.

These men had many varieties of quality and talent, but it will be seen that one thing was common to the equipment of all of them: they were all trained in the interpretation of one set of works—Wagner's own operas. And that fact gives us the key to the new art of conducting as compared with the old art of beating time; for they had these scores absolutely in their heads. They lived with them; their lives were spent in rehearsing and copying and drilling until every note was as much their own as if they had themselves composed the score; thus when they came to conduct they were not merely leading the music of the printed page a bar in advance of the orchestra; they were leading the orchestra in something that was within themselves, something that came from their own inner being. They knew every note of every part, often knew it better than the player himself; and if he stumbled or made a mistake they could sing the right note for him through all the maze of other parts.

This kind of familiarity with the score on the part of the conductor had been practically unknown before, and it is one of the chief features of modern conducting. Before the conductor to-day confronts an orchestra with a new score he has probably spent hours in silent study of it, reading it to himself as you would read a book of which you wish to master the contents, and being already familiar with the sound of every part of it when he takes his place at the first rehearsal. The first band of Wagner's disciples, realising the enormous mastery which this familiarity with the music gave them over the orchestra, applied it to other works which they had to interpret; applied it in time to every piece of music laid on the desk before them; with the result that in the chaos of a first "running-through" they could recognize the relation of the orchestral player's efforts to the true results intended by the composer.—"More Mastersingers," Filson Young.

## A Comment of 1833

"Every mile of our route to-day has given some new occasion to admire the scale upon which farming is conducted in Pennsylvania," commented Charles F. Hoffman in 1833 in his book, "A Winter in the West." "The fences, indeed, are not remarkable for the order in which they are kept; but while the enclosures themselves are tilled with a nicety which preserves the utmost verge of field from shooting up into weeds or brushwood, the barns into which their harvests are gathered are so spaciously and solidly built, that they want only architectural design to rival in appearance the most ambitious private mansions. Stone is almost the only material used here in building; and the massive profusion in which not only the barns, but the smallest outhouses upon the premises of these sturdy hubsandmen, are piled upon their fertile acres, is such as would astonish and delight the agriculturist accustomed only to the few and frail structures with which the farmers of most other sections of our country content themselves. The establishment of our host is admirably supplied with these lordly appurtenances in which a true tiller of the soil may so justly show his pride. The huge cathedral-looking edifice which towers above his farmyard would make as proud a temple as could be well reared to Ceres, even by Triptolemus himself.

"The most picturesque country we have yet seen is that immediately around Easton. . . .

"The Lehigh, for about half a mile in extent, lay in the form of a crescent beneath us—a wooded ravine striking down to either horn, and undulating fields, some ruddy with buckwheat stubble, and some green from the newly-sprouting wheat, filled up the curves. A gray stone-barn stood here and there on an eminence against the bright morning sky, while sheltered below on the alluvial flats formed by the river, a white-walled cottage might be seen reposing by its cheerful current. The Lehigh Canal, winding through the valley, side by side with the river, like a younger sister bent on the same errand, added not a little, when viewed at such a distance, to the beauties of the scene."

## Colour But Without Scent

Like a beautiful flower, full of colour but without scent, are the fine but fruitless words of him who does not act accordingly.—Dhammapada.

## Forgetting Self

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FORGETTING self is the secret of happiness; likewise it is the secret of true achievement and the secret of health. The man who thinks least of his body is the man who experiences the most health, for, after all, health is nothing more nor less than a state of being unconscious of any sensation in matter. But many individuals are so engrossed in their own personal condition and affairs, so ever on the alert for symptoms of this kind or that, so ready to take offense where no offense is meant, and so feverishly anxious for personal gain, that they miss the big and worthwhile things of life.

It is perfectly natural and right for every one to desire for himself the joys and beauties which constitute true living. In fact, these are man's birthright, but they can never be realized without an absolute surrender of a sense of material selfhood. Did not Jesus say that we must leave all and follow him, and does not Christian Science awaken us to the necessity of our being ready to leave all for the Christ-principle? This turning away from material selfhood, however, is born of the desire to be good, that is, to manifest more of the divine nature, and it heralds in the true gaining of all that is real and eternal. "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer", writes Mary Baker Eddy. "Its motives are made manifest in the blessings they bring,—blessings which, even if not acknowledged in audible words, attest our worthiness to be partakers of Love." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 4.)

From the erroneous standpoint of a so-called material world true unselfishness is indeed an impossibility, and why? Because the belief in minds many, in conflicting aims and ambitions, is bound to result in grasping and envy, and in the misnamed law of "the survival of the fittest." But this state of affairs is not in any sense the reality of being; it is but the Adam-dream, the nothingness of which Christ Jesus demonstrated by his works and by his words when he said, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." To understand and to prove the true meaning of unselfishness one must know, as did Jesus, what God is, and man's relationship to Him. In the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, the rules are clearly given by which the receptive heart may learn and prove for itself the power of Truth and the unreality of a self apart from God. The first step in the right direction is the realization that instead of minds many there is but one Mind or God, and therefore there cannot be conflicting aims and ambitions, but instead all of God's children, Mind's ideas, are working for and are harmonious with the one infinite plan of being. In the one plan there is no room for personal aggrandizement or the victory of one man over another, for all are working for the same end, the glorification of God, although this activity may be manifest in an infinite variety of ways. This is what is meant by having one Mind, and this one Mind enables man to love his neighbor as himself, a thing impossible upon any other basis. As we read in Science and Health, page 88: "To love one's neighbor as one's self, is a divine idea; but this idea can never be seen, felt, nor understood through the physical senses. Excite the organ of veneration or religious faith, and the individual manifests profound adoration. Excite the opposite development, and he blasphemes. These effects, however, do not proceed from Christianity, nor are they spiritual phenomena, for both arise from mortal belief."

To love God, to love good and the manifestation of righteousness and goodness in all and every mode, and to love your neighbor as yourself should be, in fact it must be, the quintessence of everybody's ambition. Such ambition is truly spiritual with no taint of material selfhood, and through it alone will the universe, as it really is, be brought to light. Now, this does not mean that we should drop our different lines of work and activity and take up some vague and sanctimonious occupation, but it does mean that everything we do, no matter how simple or how great, must be founded on Principle, that is, must be done with the idea of seeing harmony and perfection manifest in every thought and action. With this attitude would there be any room for selfishness? And by forgetting self could any loss occur? On the contrary, everything is to be gained by this method of procedure. We must, therefore, examine our thoughts, ascertain the real motive and cause for every act, knowing that with the desire to do right much is already accomplished. On pages 232-3 of Science and Health we read: "There is neither place nor opportunity in Science for error of any sort. Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

Forgetting self, then, is possible, and if possible to the individual, also possible to whole nations and peoples. One often hears it remarked that the morals and ideals of this or that nation are not as high as those of some other nation, but every nation in the world desires good, whether it realizes it or not, and it is only its mistaken beliefs of what constitutes good and the process by which it may be obtained that is the source of all the seeming discord and selfishness in politics among men and nations. But beliefs cannot hide the realities which come with understanding, as is shown wherever genuine Christian Science is practiced. How sacred is the duty of all those who have a knowledge of this Science to live it daily and by their example raise the standard of those about them. "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

## True Ali Baba Jars in Hamadan

What the mirza saves for the last is a quarter of open streets where prosperous Russian and Armenian shops do their wickedest to introduce a false air of modernity into ancient Ecbatana. He points out to me with pride the glass show-windows, the . . . calicoes, the—can I believe my eyes?—cheap American shoes. Yet, quite accidentally, he shows me something after all. For on our way back to the Office we pass the crowded booths where the potters of Lalein display their wares. They are not forgers or sentimentalists, you understand, those potters of Lalein. They supply an honest, every-day demand for pipkins to cook in, for bowls of every imaginable size, having plain edges or fluted, for flowerpots whose two or three handles give them an inimitable finish, for jars to hold water—though they rarely do! Then there are all kinds of other jars, slim ones, pot-bellied ones, tall enough ones to hold a man, true Ali Baba jars, which are used for the storing of wheat and other provisions. The biggest jars are double-deckers, whose upper story is conveniently provided like the flowerpots with handles. Most of this earthenware is yellower than we usually see, glazed or unglazed as the case may be. But a good deal of it is unevenly enamelled in peacock colour, turquoise colour, the blue-green of the domes of Kazvin.—H. G. Dwight, "Persian Miniatures."

## The Mountain

Long hours we toiled up through the solemn wood
Beneath moss-banners stretched from tree to tree;
At last upon a barren hill we stood
And, lo, above loomed Majesty!

—Herbert Bashford.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1921


## EDITORIALS

### Medical Prescription of Liquor

WHAT the brewers and other liquor interests of the United States expect to obtain under former Attorney-General Palmer's ruling that the Volstead act does not prevent the prescription and use of beer in unlimited quantities as a medicine, is plainly evident by their expressions of satisfaction. "It is the most cheerful news in a business way that I have heard in five years," says one of them. As the head of a big brewery in the New York district, he declares, also, that the brewers "are ready on a moment's notice to put out real beer." He feels free to say that he believes the ruling will stand, and that the Anti-Saloon League will not be able to secure a modification of it. Almost openly he rejoices in the notion that the value of the breweries will be virtually restored, for he thinks they will be enabled to operate on something like the same schedule that was followed in the days of licensed liquor. No doubt, he has some reason to feel elated, provided the ruling actually stands. If it does not potentially make a breach in the prohibition law wide enough to allow a person to drive through with the proverbial horse and cart, it implies a considerable letting down of the bars. It suggests that drug stores would, in time, be serving beer and wine almost as freely as the saloons served them, in days gone by. Always, apparently, despite the high degree of professional honor obtaining in the medical fraternity, somebody holding a medical doctor's degree, of a sort, can be found to prescribe liquor whenever there is a demand sufficient to make prescriptions of that nature profitable. The records of the prohibition enforcement officials already show a physician who wrote 7000 liquor prescriptions, none for less than a pint, within a few weeks. If an official order now issues, giving beer in unlimited quantities a medicinal status, just as an order issued early in February similarly recognized wine, one might almost say that the long-discussed restoration of beer and wine was already accomplished.

But things are not quite so bad as that yet. In the first place, the ruling is so far only a ruling, and given from an office to which a new incumbent has now succeeded. The new official, President Harding's right-hand man, and Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, has said that he would not hesitate to reverse his predecessor's decision if he felt that there were good reasons for doing so. If he allows the ruling to stand, the order of the enforcement officials giving it practical effect can hardly be issued before April 1, and in the meantime there will be opportunity for counteracting agencies to act. It should not be forgotten that, after all, the best medical opinion of the country, as well as the majority of that opinion, appears to have fairly well defined itself in opposition to the prescription of liquor as a medicine. An editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association for February 19, 1921, intimates that even at the time the federal prohibition amendment was adopted, twenty-four states, or half the entire number, had laws against writing or filling prescriptions for whisky or brandy, and that in the other twenty-four states more than 70 per cent of the registered physicians did not care sufficiently to write prescriptions of that sort to go to the trouble of taking out the necessary permit. It is an open question whether the percentage would be largely increased for beer and wine, in view of the general trend of professional and lay sentiment. But, at any rate, the Palmer ruling can have no wide-sweeping effect, if state laws, as well as federal, are strictly enforced, since the laws of many states already prohibit physicians from writing liquor prescriptions. Charles R. O'Connor, Federal Prohibition Director of New York, says that they are thus prevented in thirty-nine states out of the entire forty-eight.

So a considerable restriction appears to be already applicable to the Palmer ruling. Mr. O'Connor's citation of the law is corroborated by Wayne B. Wheeler, who, as general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has made it his business to know the liquor law rather well. He says that the ruling, even if it be made practical by new regulations, will allow the brewers to dispose of their product in only nine states. And in these nine states, of course, the dispensing of it will be subject to close supervision and limitation. For even Mr. Palmer was of the opinion that the regulations permitting beer to be prescribed as a medicine might properly limit the quantity which could be called for by a single prescription, thus heading off abuses. There seems to be also, although Mr. Wheeler did not mention it, some threat of difficulty lurking in the transportation restrictions. The Volstead law requires no permit for the purchase of liquor prescribed by a physician. Yet it seems to require a permit for the transportation of liquor so prescribed, just as it requires permits for its manufacture and sale. The law as to transportation of liquor by individuals, even in quantities such as may readily be carried in a pocket flask, has been interpreted very strictly indeed. If there be no loosening of the requirements here everybody who under the Palmer ruling, should be able to get beer in unlimited quantities by means of a physician's prescription would apparently need to consume it on the spot, regardless of the quantity, in order not to run the risk of getting into trouble with the authorities when undertaking to carry home his purchase.

In the light of what the prohibition law is really intended to do for the United States, the notion that beer, wine, or any other alcoholic liquor can actually be made or prescribed in unlimited quantities as medicine is ridiculous. There should be no legal basis for that sort of procedure. If there is nothing of the kind in the law, the new Attorney-General can be properly expected to determine that fact without delay. If the law fails of its purpose to the extent of permitting what the former Attorney-General has said that it permits, then a Congress that is overwhelmingly Republican can be expected to tighten up the law and stop the leaks. Everybody knows that one of the reasons why the popular vote at the elections of last November turned so sweepingly against the Democrats was because of the popular lack of confidence in the liquor policy of the Democratic Party. The Republican Party knows that its own splendid success was due in no small measure to the popular belief that prohibition would be safest in Republican hands. It is for the present Administration to deal with this matter. It cannot fairly leave a defect in the Prohibition Enforcement Law to go without prompt and adequate correction.

### Sir Joseph Ward's Proposal

IF THERE is one thing more than another which has always been clear to those really acquainted with public opinion in the United Kingdom, it is that it is quite impossible to stir up the smallest flutter of concern by such statements as that the United States aims at securing the biggest navy in the world. Public opinion in Great Britain has always maintained a curiously sane and contented view of things where the United States is concerned. Some time ago, there appeared in "Punch" a cartoon entitled "Une Bonne Histoire." It showed the traditional John Bull lying back in his chair giving himself over to unrestrained mirth, whilst opposite him sits the traditional Uncle Sam, with the most supreme enjoyment at last getting the better of a feigned gravity. "They tell me, John," Uncle Sam is saying, "that you and I are drifting into war." The cartoon indicates the national attitude exactly. The people of Great Britain, and, with them, the people of the whole British Commonwealth, recognize very clearly that additions to the United States Navy, far from being any menace to the British Commonwealth, are only an additional security.

In these circumstances, therefore, it is not surprising to find a man like Sir Joseph Ward, some time Prime Minister of New Zealand, and one who has always been distinguished for his large views and wonderful grasp of international affairs, favoring a naval understanding between the United Kingdom and the United States. "If it were possible," declared Sir Joseph, the other day, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, "for the British Empire and the United States of America to combine for naval purposes, it would be a blessing for humanity, because it would unquestionably be the greatest factor in maintaining the peace of the world. Whether such a happy and powerful event is within reach of accomplishment in a reasonable period, is a question that no man can answer. It clearly depends on the common sense of the great powers. Such a combination, or alliance, if you like, should prevent the building of rival navies. Surely," he added, "after the appalling losses, and in view of the gravity of the financial position of the belligerent countries, such a proposal would be heralded as an inestimable blessing, and recognized as such by the whole world."

This passage from Sir Joseph Ward's remarks is specially worth quoting because it shows with peculiar force that complete trust and regard for the United States which the dominions share with the mother country. No matter what superficial differences may obtain between the people of the British Commonwealth and the people of the United States, the views, ideals, and opinions which they take for granted in each other are so many and so fundamental that all the talk about "drifting into war" does indeed become simply a "good story." Thus, Sir Joseph Ward, when he made the statement quoted above, had been discussing the question of the Pacific. He was careful to insist that in saying what he did about naval expansion he was inspired by no spirit of antagonism to Japan, but he nevertheless declared quite frankly that, so long as any one country went in for a policy of expansion, "even though that country and ourselves are on terms of the best friendship, it is next to impossible for us to reduce navies or even remain stationary."

Sir Joseph Ward, indeed, is an earnest advocate of something like a world understanding in the matter of the reduction of naval armaments. He points to the fact that with the German Navy destroyed, the great disturbing element in Europe has vanished. He insists, in effect, that navies as they exist at present, afford all the protection which the countries of the world require, and, with the two greatest navies of the world, that of the United Kingdom and the United States, combined to maintain the freedom of the seas and the peace of the world, he sees all the nations at once relieved from that tremendous burden of rival armament which at present threatens to crush them. If, however, this "mad policy," as he describes the piling up of naval armament, is to go on, Sir Joseph insists that the British Commonwealth "cannot flinch." To this far-flung federation of democracies, freedom of the seas is vital, and if other nations insist on setting the pace, the British Commonwealth cannot afford to be left behind.

In all this, of course, Sir Joseph does not leave the League of Nations out of account. He is indeed an earnest believer in, and an eloquent advocate of it. But he sees, in the first place, that the League is not yet complete, and in the second place, that those very nations at present enrolled in the League for the purpose of rendering war impossible "are carrying out wide expansion of navies and great shipbuilding programs that surely lead in the direction of bringing about sea wars in the future." In much the same way, therefore, that the British Commonwealth is, in practically every essential, a League of Nations in miniature, so Sir Joseph Ward sees no objection to the formation of such understandings between the nations as harmonize with the ideals of the League, and would merge naturally into the greater covenant, as soon as it was sufficiently and fully established to insure unaided the peace of the world. On this question of peace, and the world's utter need of it, Sir Joseph Ward is emphatic. "What the world needs today," he declared, "more than at any time in its history, is peace, universal peace, and not peace for a short period, but a lasting peace for centuries to come."

### Farmers Policy in Canada

SOME eighteen months ago, when the Farmers Party first began to take definite shape and to claim a definite place in Canadian politics, its chief attraction to the man "tired of party," was its breadth of view. The Farmers appeared before the country as desirous of carrying on that ideal of united effort of which Sir Robert Borden had given so notable an example when he succeeded in forming his Union Government in 1917. They were very far from being without definite views of their own, but they were apparently ready to welcome as co-workers all members of other parties who were sufficiently in favor of their ideals to make cooperation in any way possible, whilst they expressed themselves as firmly convinced that Parliament should work for the general good without any organized opposition.

Well, the Farmers, from the first, achieved a remarkable measure of success. Not only has a Farmer government been in power in Ontario since the November of 1919, but, up to the present time, Farmer candidates have been successful in sixty-eight contests, provincial and Dominion. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, although the governments are Liberal in name they claim to be Farmer governments in reality, whilst in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the Farmers have a large representation.

Now, there can be no question that the most enlightened leaders of the new party desire, above all things, to keep it broad. Such men as Mr. Drury, the Farmer Premier of Ontario, are not only eager to maintain the present working agreement between the Farmers and Labor, but would be willing to extend the bounds of the Farmer-Labor group so that it might become a really progressive people's party, having the widest sympathies and the broadest possible platform. That there is in the party, however, a considerable element that is very impatient of such latitudinarianism cannot be doubted. This was particularly noticeable at the recent annual convention of the United Farmers of New Brunswick. All through the convention, a struggle had to be maintained against the introduction and passage of resolutions having a narrowing tendency. It is true that a resolution against a permanent alliance with any of the "old party systems" was ultimately carried unanimously, but the fact that it provoked "considerable discussion," when taken in conjunction with other incidents, is significant. A very determined effort was made, for instance, to secure the adoption of a recall plan for Farmer members. As presented to the convention, the resolution required provincial and federal representatives of the United Farmers to "pledge themselves to resign on being presented with a petition signed by 25 per cent of the electors of that constituency asking them to do so." The resolution was ultimately referred to "locals" for consideration. If adopted it would, of course, mean that Farmer members would be "shackled with resolutions," as one speaker put it, at every turn, and would be quite unable to "think for themselves."

Finally, the general confession of faith adopted by the New Brunswick convention was criticized, undoubtedly with justice, as being too narrow. The "interests of Canada" were not given a first place, but a second, whilst the description of the United Farmers of New Brunswick as "an industrial group," ready to work with other groups for the settlement of questions in accord with the relations and aims of the United Farmers movement, cannot be said to emphasize an effort to get away from the party idea.

### Private Views

THIS is the season of private views. Many who have recently attended these functions have said to themselves, "Never again." Not because they are surfeited with pictures, not because they are alien to their kind, but because they object to a seething crowd, so dense and active that it is impossible to look quietly, with the equanimity they deserve, at either pictures or frocks.

Probably the least attractive private view in history was that held this month by the Society of Independent Artists, in New York. So vast was the crowd that private viewers who were late had to wait in batches until there was room for them in the galleries. It was not quite so bad at the private view of the National Academy of Design, but picture-seeing was almost impossible. There was a packed mass of people in each room; and vestibule and stairway had the look and feel of a subway "push" in the rush hour.

These crowds do not mean, alas, that art is popular, for on succeeding days the visitor could almost mark out a course of clock-golf in the rooms. It means that committees, for reasons best known to themselves, distribute an immense number of cards for the private views. They expect crowds. They get them. Can they wonder that the select visitor who has been caught in the whirl, who has murmured, "Never again," should address to himself this question, "What are private views for?"

Originally they had a definite purpose. They were a lure to Mammon. They were a compliment to the picture buyer, who, in the quiet and repose of a private view, could make his selections in comfort. The potential buyer received a card for himself "and lady," and if the president and secretary knew their business, this potential buyer received other little preliminary attentions, a call, a dinner, a few words of judicious flattery, a reference to the important place in the history of art that a patron has played, and can still play. It was a distinction to be invited to a private view.

There is nothing derogatory to art in this. The pictures are there for sale, so why not make businesslike efforts to sell them? Inefficiency in salesmanship is as reprehensible as inefficiency in painting. In these days complaints of painters about the apathy of the buying public are deep and many, but little or no effort is made to create and encourage a buying public. The system of crowded private views should be reconsidered. They are patronized by painters, their families, relations, and friends, delightful people often, but not picture buyers.

The Royal Academy of London, which has had a long experience of the business side of art, does not invite artists, beyond its own members, to the private view. It is an honor to receive a ticket, and the exhibitor, if he is not an R. A., or an A. R. A., applies for one in vain; but he is invited to the annual soirée, which includes a string band and ices, held many weeks afterward. Important people, who may or may not be collectors of pictures, are invited to the private view, and there may be a crowd, but it is a crowd of the "right people," that is to say, possible patrons, and those who can interest people in the collecting or purchasing side of art.

Indeed, the Royal Academy has never been blind to the advantages of publicity, knowing how the business side of art gains from advertisement. The first paying day of the annual exhibition, which opens at 9 a. m. on the first Monday in May, is always crowded, and the galleries continue to be crowded for three months, because each exhibition receives, at the outset, a magnificent advertisement. For a week there have been gatherings at the Royal Academy, with appropriate comments in the papers, culminating in the speeches at the banquet. Monday is Varnishing Day; Tuesday and Wednesday are Press Days; Thursday is Royal Day; Friday is Private View Day. On Saturday the banquet is held. The guests include the most eminent men of the day. Their speeches are reported at length in The Times, sometimes over a page of them; and as most of the orators refer to the pictures on the walls, or the advantages of art, or to some current topic of art interest, or the beneficent activities of the Royal Academy, it follows that the exhibition, which is now ready for the public, has an advertisement that drives the idea of art into the heads of inhabitants in every county in England.

Contrast with this publicity the report of the banquet which signalized the opening of the National Academy of Design in New York. It contained twenty-one lines of small type. it was tucked away on an unimportant page of The New York Times, and the headlines did not so much as mention the National Academy. They merely emphasized a remark made by the president of the Borough of Manhattan suggesting a tax on outdoor advertisements.

Publicity does not make painters paint any better, but it helps them to earn a living. There is no reason why the business side of art should not be conducted sensibly, and the reform might well begin in a change in the method of private views.

### Editorial Notes

A TRULY interesting international situation is precipitated by the inquiry recently addressed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, by the Italian Government, as to where the museum procured certain famous frescoes which, the Italian Government claims, were stolen from the Palazzo Magnifico in Siena, years ago. The museum authorities, whilst insisting that it is not their practice to supply such information as that desired, have submitted the matter to the trustees. An interesting point is: if the frescoes are as famous as the Italian Government maintains they are, how could art specialists have failed to detect them? But then, it appears that they were brought from France in 1914, and in 1914, and for several years afterward, vigilance in such matters was, no doubt, considerably relaxed.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW has sadly degenerated! He has broken faith with his tenets and at last sided with the majority! Whoever would have thought of finding him toeing the line with the British Drama League, for instance, in its overwhelming opposition to the Sunday opening of theaters! Sunday closing was a Puritanical measure enacted against the theater in the days when it was supposed to be a particular invention of Satan. Surely a rare opportunity has been lost for breaking a lance against middle-class smugness! But then, Mr. Shaw, or rather the serious and, after all, the true side of Mr. Shaw, sees with the majority of Englishmen that the freeing of the theater from the shackles of a Puritan tradition is not in question. There is the Mosaic law, and the theatrical profession is against the innovation, as involving a seventh working day. The Englishman's Sunday bids fair to be for long an invulnerable institution. The New York actors envy it.

ENGLAND is becoming surfeited with authors' impressions of America, but she is never tired of hearing expressions of goodwill. "We must make of the Atlantic not a barrier but a bridge," a recent visitor tells a London audience, and in that statement he expresses the thoughts of well-wishers on both sides of the ocean. Too much is made of the bogey of Mesopotamian oil fields and of the suggestion that only American ships should escape toll in the Panama Canal, and too little of the opportunities for important work that lie at the feet of the great English-speaking nations. In focusing attention on these opportunities, more good will be done than by straining every effort to embody myths with a semblance of reality.

NEW YORK, they say, just now holds scores, perhaps hundreds, of perfectly good "skippers" who are chafing about, on city pavement, half desperate at their failure to get the opportunity of taking a ship to sea. Men qualified to serve as masters of vessels are said to be shipping as first, second, third, and even fourth mates, in order to secure a job and get away from port. One might imagine that, with such an ample supply and such limited demand, some of these sailors might be looking for jobs ashore. But the answer to that seems to have been well put by one of them, who was questioned upon that point. He said, "Oh, I suppose some of the young ones are. But when the sea gets into you, you can't leave. You know the sea."

AN ACT from "Andromaque" at the London Pavilion has revived the story of one of the many acts of friendliness which linger round the reputation of Joseph Addison. In February, 1712, the play was produced at Drury Lane Theater, and The Spectator, that is to say, Richard Steele and Addison, wrote it up in the inimitable way that made the journal something living and going. The prologue of the play was written by Steele, the epilogue by Addison, to help their friend, Ambrose Philips. Addison allowed the successful epilogue to bear the name of his cousin, Eustace Budgell, that it might help him to obtain an official appointment he was trying to get, and which he succeeded in obtaining.